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RIGHT FOOD
THE RIGHT REMEDY

RIGHT FOOD

THE RIGHT REMEDY

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WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY
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INTRODUCTION

By ROYAL S. COPELAND, A.M., M.D.

U. S. SENATOR FROM NEW YORK

Formerly Commissioner of Public Health and President of the
Board of Health of New York City.

Because books need to be written on the subject of foods is an evidence that the public requires instruction in this very important matter. My experience proves most conclusively that there is serious ignorance as to food values and how to eat.

Recently I had an occasion to discuss foods with a group of four hundred women. They represented all walks in life. Many of them were unusually intelligent and well educated. The circumstance under which I met them was exceptionally favorable to determine how much they really knew about foods. This interview caused me considerable surprise; indeed, I may say I was shocked to find out how little these fine women possessed, even of the fundamentals of food knowledge.

The public schools teach everything, it seems to me, except how to eat and how to live. Nobody in particular is to blame for this state of affairs; it is the natural result of the present system of education. To my mind no more important addition could be made

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to the regular instruction in the public schools, than a course of study covering foods and their uses.

There is certain fundamental knowledge which every individual should possess regarding foods. Everybody should know the why and wherefore of eating. They should know what to choose and what to avoid. They should know what to eat and get plumper and what to avoid in order to escape the penalty of over-weight. The science of foods is a vital, everyday science, a science essential to the welfare of the human race.

It hurts my feelings to see how many persons we meet are the victims of over-weight. This is particularly true in the cities, although the country sections present many examples of the bad appearance and the discomfort of excessive flesh.

I am interested in over-weight, not because it ruins the figure, but because it shortens life. Every ounce of extra weight lessens the chance of living. If you will estimate obesity in terms of shortened life, over-weight is no longer a subject for merry conversation. In these terms, an extra amount of flesh is a matter compelling serious consideration.

While I am speaking of over-weight, the reader should bear in mind that there are two causes for this physical condition. With the exception of a very small percentage of cases due to physical causes, in which cases we may consider the accumulation of fat to be in the nature of disease, the real causative factors are excessive eating of the wrong kinds of food and lack of appropriate exercise. It is not the purpose of this book to consider other factors, but its chief and only object is instruction in food values. This in-

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struction is so presented as to make the reader know, among other things, how to escape obesity.

While we are on the subject, however, I want to impress upon the reader the significance of over-weight. Some years ago several of the great Life Insurance Companies of this country appointed a committee to consider the many factors which have a bearing upon the expectation of life. The physical records of thousands upon thousands of persons were studied by the committee. The results were published in a report of the "Medico-Actuarial Mortality Investigation."

I wish everybody could study this report in order that the significance of certain common symptoms might be appreciated. It demonstrated that moderate over-weight in children is not a thing to be worried over particularly. When it comes to adult life, however, an excess of flesh is a matter of grave concern.

In a few words, here is what over-weight means: A man fifty years of age who carries fifty extra pounds of flesh, has reduced his expectation of life fifty per cent.

Think this over a little bit—see what it means. You will begin to appreciate how important it is to have exact knowledge about foods.

I am glad this book has been written, because no one can read it without having a better appreciation of how to choose foods and how to prepare them to the best advantage of the human body. I have read Dr. Froude's book with great interest.

It is not to be expected that two persons would agree about everything. I find myself disagreeing in some matters, but on the whole, this book contains information which should be possessed by every person in the

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world. I don't think any writer I have read recently has pointed out more clearly the injury to the body produced by overeating and by eating the wrong things.

The author explains very clearly why persons "whose eating does not conform to Nature's laws are required to eat such great quantities of food." He explains why small eaters, assimilating all of the food they eat, are well nourished and healthy. It stands to reason that the machinery of the body must wear out if it is abused and made to operate unnecessarily.

No honest writer on food can fail to emphasize the evils of devitalizing and denaturing the natural foods. Dr. Froude has done this; indeed, it seems to me, he has placed just the right emphasis upon this phase of the subject.

In my judgment the author's discussion of meat eating is very sensible. Instead of raving against meat, he lays down simple dietary laws governing meat consumption, admitting frankly that many vegetarians are harmed by the particular diet they recommend.

I wish everybody in the world could absorb the sensible advice given regarding the consumption of heat and energy producing foods. Everybody knows there are persons who eat too much sugar and starch. It is no wonder lots of our city folks are fat and flabby. They are not eating correctly. The author gives well-thought-out lists of foods and how the meals should be balanced to get the best results.

There is no doubt that the individual who depends on the selection of foods by caloric values is apt to be misled. The author brings this out where he says that "such 'calory' rules, requiring one to eat complex meals,

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induce overeating, cause digestive disturbance and undermine the health." While there is great advantage in knowing the caloric value of foods, yet I am sure there are simpler and, perhaps, better ways of selecting the right diet.

The author is right in his statement that the people of rural districts suffer from dietetic faults. It is not alone the city dweller who is harmed by his methods of eating. The fact is the great hotels and restaurants have given so much study to the science of dietetics that the menus they offer provide well selected and well prepared foods. Indeed, some of the hotels today are even printing bills of fare for people who suffer from some particular disease, as rheumatism, diabetes, or anemia.

I agree with the author that the right mental attitude is a matter of importance. Right thinking is just as vital as right eating. It may seem odd to discuss this question in a book on foods, but a little serious thought will show its significance.

In my judgment, this book is worthy the study of everybody. Even though he be an expert on foods, there are many suggestions here about incompatibilities and other thoughts which are invaluable. I predict for the book wide reading and great popularity.

58 Central Park West,
New York, Apr. 20, 1923.

PREFACE

THIS book is a simplified handbook of practical information on the subject of food, arranged for the convenience of the physician, the patient, and the person who, being well, desires to remain so.

It tells simply, plainly, and understandingly what foods are best to eat under all conditions—whether one is young or old, well or ill, in warm or cold weather, while doing sedentary work or heavy manual labor.

This book presents the essential facts of this universally important subject, giving the vital principles concerning food and diet as gathered through years of study and research from the fields of scientific investigation and experiment, thus making it possible to obtain, easily and quickly, dependable food knowledge which will be of service throughout one's entire life.

The book also demonstrates a practical philosophy of health—it gives the reasons for health and the causes of disease—it places into the hands of the reader a safe guide to health and happiness.

To become skilled in a trade, to study a profession, to train eye and hand to execute works of art, to be successful in business, requires years of education, experience, and thought. But not one of these can compare with the value of good health to an individual. Health is the basis of genuine success, and is worth all the efforts put forth to attain it.

Even to read the philosophy of eating, as set forth in these pages, will repay the reader. If followed out in action, it will assure him good health and long life.

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RIGHT FOOD

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THE BASIS OF DIET

ALL nature is under the reign of law—everything, from the tiny, single-celled protozoa to the mightiest planet. A seed germinates, grows, matures, and produces a seed of like kind, according to a fixed law. Then we have the laws of gravitation, laws of attraction and repulsion, laws of tides, laws of seasons. The simplest elements of nature—gas, liquids, solids, heat, cold, fire, electricity, etc.—are all governed by law.

Is it reasonable to suppose that the Creator would have started this world on its course with its oceans, rivers, mountains, forests, and the beasts of the field, the birds of the air, and the fish of the sea, and then in His own image create man, the climax of all creation, and place him in a world of law, but leave him without a law to govern his physical life? Such a thing is unthinkable. God has done what reason plainly suggests should have been done. He has established a code of laws governing the life of man—governing man in Spirit, Mind, and Body.

Inasmuch as the Creator has established the laws governing man's physical life as well as his spiritual, is it not reasonable to believe that in His sight it is just as

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serious to break physical laws as it is to break the Ten Commandments?

Is it reasonable to think that there is a penalty exacted for violating spiritual laws, and at the same time none when physical laws are transgressed?

Is not the pious-faced saintly person only half way observing God's law when he adheres to the spiritual, but ignores the physical? Obedience to moral and spiritual law is largely dependent upon obedience to the laws of health, for man is a unity—a living whole—and not divided into three distinct parts, Spirit, Mind, Body.

A hopeful, optimistic life is practically impossible for one who has broken God's physical law in relation to his food, and is suffering physical punishment (disease).

When the Bible says that man's body is the temple of the Spirit—the dwelling place of the Most High, and "If any man destroy the temple, him will God destroy"—how is man going to avoid the issue? Where's the chance of mere man escaping the Law of Compensation—the Law of Nature—the Law of God? The Law of Nature and the Law of God are identical. You cannot transgress one without transgressing the other.

Is it not clearly evident that ill-health is a penalty for breaking the Law, rather than a curse of God, as some believe it is? God is good; God is great; God is just. He and His Law are consistent.

Is it reasonable to think that man can escape the Law? Are not the laws of man's physical life just as unalterable as the laws of the tides, seasons, attraction and repulsion? Would not chaos reign supreme in the world if the natural laws were suspended for one

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moment? Would not simply the suspension of only one of the great laws—the law of gravitation—cause a violent earthly upheaval? Most certainly. Yet some people do not for a moment consider that the same Supreme Law which unalterably governs all Nature also unalterably governs their own bodies.

BEGINNING A DIET

You sometimes hear a person say, "Oh, yes, I've tried 'dieting.' It did me no good." What a statement to make! There are as many kinds of diet as there are foods—good, bad, and indifferent. Some "reform" and "calory theory" diets are more harmful than the ordinary haphazard method of eating.

Many dietetians have tried their theories on persons whose bodies have not lost all their resistance—reactive power. In such cases a high percentage of cures has resulted. But when these dietetians undertake to apply their theories to persons who are ill and who have lost this reactive power, failures result.

The "calory theory"—feeding so much heat-producing food—in its failure to provide proper nourishment, has proved that nutrition is not a matter of mere eating, but a matter of assimilation and combustion—of the body utilizing the food eaten.

The assimilation and combustion of food depend upon nerve energy as much as nerve energy depends upon food, and there are many things which reduce nerve energy.

It is not only what you eat that matters, but how much, how often, how thoroughly you masticate the food, whether you eat when you are not hungry, are tired, excited or angry. Worry, jealousy, envy, spite, laziness, poor cooking, incompatible mixtures of food, food of poor quality, use of drugs, drinks that are too

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hot or too cold, excessive use of condiments, the use of tobacco and alcoholic beverages, are influencing factors for digestive disturbances.

The age, sex, size, weight, mental condition, temperament, vitality, environment and occupation of the individual; and the severity and duration of any disease he may have, must be taken into consideration before a diet is prescribed.

The harmful effect of a wrong mental attitude is more fully discussed on pages 20 to 22 and on page 223.

Each person must be governed by the many different factors peculiar to himself. It is therefore extremely difficult, if not impossible, to prescribe a stereotyped menu, expecting it to be beneficial to everyone. Only the fundamental laws governing the digestion, assimilation and combustion of foods can be stated. Each person must intelligently study these laws, and then regulate the menu to suit his special needs.

The person who regulates his diet according to the laws of Nature, giving it a fair trial for at least three months, cannot fail to be benefited. It is absurd to expect that the effects of wrong habits, extending, perhaps, over twenty years, can be removed in as many days. Yet there are some, who, finding themselves still possessed of their disease after a regimen of right living for a few days, return to their previous bad habits, condemning diet and other doctrines of right living.

Life is worth living, if we know how to get the most out of it. Few, if any, get the best out of life. The masses struggle through life without realizing their highest possibilities, and too often the latter half of life

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is spent in regretting the first half, and endeavoring to overcome its legacy of ills.

Begin now to live—especially to eat properly. This does not mean that you should become a food crank, analyzing everything that goes into your stomach, and the conditions and sensations of that patient and overworked organ. Do not make your individual menu a topic of discussion with persons who believe themselves to be authorities on the subject of food. Their ideas and suggestions may not only be wrong, but harmful.

Pay no attention to the jibes and jeers of those ignorant of dietetics. Their mockery of the laws of Nature is sacrilegious. They are affected with mental astigmatism and do not perceive the unfailing truth that “as ye sow, so shall ye also reap”—that those who ignore Nature’s laws never fully realize their highest possibilities.

Those who offer reasons for not following the laws of health, pointing out some who have attained a high mental or physical state without giving special attention to their health, must remember that a few years of wrong living, without apparent disastrous results, or an occasional case where one has lived to an advanced age, even though he has ignored the laws of health, cannot be taken as an argument that wrong living is to become a rule of life. These rare instances are due to mental or physical heritage—plus environment—which contributed to their success. The whole period of life of a group of persons must be taken to prove or disprove the advantages of right living. Inasmuch as nearly every person who has reached middle age is suffering from some form of disease, it is positive proof that the common method of living is wrong.

BEGINNING A DIET

It is painful to meet those who oppose you as you begin a rational diet. They will tell you that they are not interested in the promotion of health, and will cite many instances of persons who disregarded the laws of health, yet lived to be very old. True, many such people do live to be very old, but for every person who lives thus and reaches the age of seventy-five, a thousand, living the same way, failed to reach the age of fifty.

Too many plots of consecrated ground, marked by a slab bearing the epitaph, "Gone, but not forgotten," or "Requiescat in pace," are occupied by those who disregarded their health early in life. Most of them have been taken off before their time by paralysis, "heart failure," "galloping consumption," acute Bright's disease, or some other preventable disease.

WHAT WILL DIET CURE?

PART ONE

THIS question will arise in the mind of the reader who looks to diet to cure his disease. Before considering the cure for disease, the principles involved in a cure should first be understood. To understand the principles of curing disease, it is necessary to know what disease is and what causes it.

Health is normal. Disease is perverted health.

The causes of disease are those things which pervert health, things which are contrary to the laws of Nature. Man's health comes from obeying the natural law, while sickness is the result of its violation.

Everyone knows that Nature has established a fixed law for the child's diet for the first year of life. Is it not reasonable to suppose that there are certain laws for every other year, whether one or fifty? Why should a limit be placed upon the length of time you are to remain under Nature's laws?

Each person is largely responsible for his own health. Inherited tendencies, however, play an important part.

Predisposition to disease is better understood when it is known that man is born with certain diathetic (constitutional) tendencies; not born with the disease, but born with a tendency to that disease. Whether or not disease follows its inherited tendency, depends

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largely upon the person's daily habits, whether or not they conform to Nature's laws.

It is this inherited diathetic tendency of an individual that should have attention early in life. The health of a nation begins with its ancestors. Their life habits we cannot govern, but it is our duty, and the power lies within us, to govern our own life habits, so that they conform to Nature's laws, thereby giving to our posterity its normal, natural heritage. "Visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children" is certainly true physically.

The heritage (inherited tendency) may be a curse throughout life. A small percentage of the "incurables" are such by reason of their heritage, but the majority are such because they have too long violated Nature's laws relative to right living—they lived haphazardly, without regard to their mental and physical welfare.

Those who are physically bankrupt, and those who would avoid physical bankruptcy, should make a careful survey of themselves. They should determine and then correct those factors, mental and physical, which detract from health.

It should be the aim of all to build vitality and store up a reserve supply of energy. Energy must be conserved in every way possible. There are unavoidable drains upon our reserve supply, and a reserve of vitality is our only assurance of continued health. An abundance of reserve energy forestalls, or throws off, illness. A person with low vitality succumbs under the pressure of disease. When illness comes, it should be regarded as a sign that the reserve energy is running low.

Disease is significant. It is a red lantern hung out

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to warn you that danger (perhaps death) is ahead, unless you bring yourself to a halt.

No person ever died, except by accident, without a considerable time before his end having seen this red lantern hanging out as a warning that Nature's laws were being disobeyed. Most people, however, ignore these danger signals all along the road of life. These signals come in the form of pain, fever, "colds," coughs, colic in infants, and so on. When illness overtakes some people, they say that they have "caught" something.

The logical procedure to follow, when sick, is first to determine, then remove, those enervating influences which are responsible for the illness. This is dealing with the law of cause and effect, for without going back to the cause, the effect (disease) *cannot* be cured.

There are certain things to be done to regain health. Nothing should be done to hinder Nature, but everything to assist her. It is important to know what to do during illness, hence directions are given further on.

The functions of the body are carried out properly or improperly, according to the amount of nerve energy a person may have. Without nerve energy, no organ of the body can perform its function. The greater the nerve energy, the better the health.

Digestion of food requires nerve energy, just as does physical or mental labor, and this book—a book on food—is intended to tell the reader how to build up reserve nerve energy—vitality—through diet. It would, however, be incomplete if mention were not made of numerous other factors which influence health, either by reducing or increasing nerve energy.

We should know how to contribute to our supply of

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nerve energy in every possible way to assure a surplus to meet the extraordinary demands placed upon us at times. Frequently our work is such as to cause a heavy drain. If our life habits, our eating, our pleasures, detract from our surplus energy instead of contributing to it, physical bankruptcy will be the result.

To meet the demands that our work makes upon our nerve energy, it is necessary to correct the life habits—to conserve energy instead of wasting it in harmful pleasures. Pleasures should be re-creating. They should be constructive instead of destructive.

The relation of physical exercise to health is axiomatic. Physical exercise does not necessarily mean strenuous or laborious exercise or the development of knotty muscles. It means a *proper* and systematic use of all the muscles to promote supreme health, a suggestion worthy of serious attention of the sedentary worker. Those who are more active will also profit by it.

Attention should also be given to correct breathing, proper ventilation, and the importance of the skin and its covering.

The skin, one of the most important organs of the body, is a respiratory organ, hence needs air and exercise. Unfortunately, most persons give the skin attention only so far as they overbathe it with very hot water, which is debilitating, and weakens the body's resistance to sudden atmospheric changes.

The skin is usually overclothed, especially when woolen underclothing is worn, which allows the skin so little chance to breathe. Linen is best; cotton next, and it should be light, not too tight, and porous enough to allow the air of heaven to blow through it. In

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winter, ample protection should be obtained by wearing heavier outer garments, preferably woolens, as they give better protection, and are lighter in weight.

Tepid baths are better than very hot baths, except when hot baths may be given in an emergency to increase elimination, as in acute illness. Only those who react quickly (get warm quickly) should bathe after the tepid bath, using a mild soap, with water graduated in temperature until it is cold. Such a bath should be followed by a brisk rubbing with a coarse towel.

Dry friction baths are excellent, making it unnecessary to take so many water baths, and they exercise the skin better.

A sensible Greek general ordered his soldiers to have one good sweat a day, discovering it to be the only way to keep his army in fighting condition.

The best way to obtain a sweat is, of course, through bodily exercise, so conducted that the sweat glands perform their function of eliminating some of the body waste. Sweating may be produced quickly to increase skin elimination at the onset of acute illness, by wet or dry steam or by hot water baths.

For the steam baths, special rooms are generally required. For the hot water baths, either the whole body is immersed; or a so-called foot-bath taken, immersing the feet for a considerable time in water as hot as can be borne until the whole body is sweating.

There are so many who, because of weak hearts, should never take steam or hot water tub-baths, that no general commendation of them can be given. The hot foot-bath is the best and safest at all times for quickly increasing skin elimination. The tepid bath and dry friction bath are best for cleansing the skin.

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Except when continued sweating is desired after the hot bath, as when getting into a bed made warm by hot irons, the skin should be cleansed of impurities by using warm water and a mild soap, gradually decreasing the temperature of the water. This should be followed by a brisk dry rubbing of the skin with a coarse towel.

BREATHING: One's breathing should be full, deep, and regular. Rooms, particularly the sleeping rooms, should be most thoroughly ventilated at all times, with a constant circulation of fresh air.

Exercise in the open air should be indulged in at least once daily for the increased respiration it compels. Most persons use but a fraction of their lungs. Walking, standing, and sitting erect will partly overcome this habit. Expand your lungs to the fullest extent possible several times a day.

To regain health under adverse physical and mental environment is always difficult, and at times almost impossible. This is especially true in these days of world-wide restlessness.

While the physical environment cannot always be changed, it is possible to adapt ourselves mentally to conditions. When laboring under fear, worry, anxiety, envy, jealousy, self-pity, etc., the physical body is handicapped by the mental.

PART TWO

THE dietetic cause of disease lies in wrong eating habits—overeating, insufficient mastication, improper foods, foods deficient in vital food salts, and improper cooking. The result of these dietetic errors is fermen-

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tation (auto-intoxication or self-poisoning), and a reduction of nerve energy, which weakens resistance to disease, especially diseases to which one may be predisposed by inheritance. Predisposition to disease varies—the predisposition may be to cancer, tuberculosis, catarrh, rheumatism, Bright's disease, diabetes, colds, skin diseases, etc. Dietetic "curing" depends upon the correction of the dietetic errors producing the fermentation which results in lowered vitality, leaving the victim the ready prey of disease.

Dietetic "curing" should not be shrouded in mystery. It means simply that, with dietetic errors removed, Nature will take advantage of the opportunity to bring the individual back to the normal condition of man—health. The tendency of Nature is *always* toward the normal, and when we see anyone mentally or physically diseased we know that something has disturbed the natural forces. Wrong methods of eating are the dietary causes of disease, and the correction of the wrong methods of eating will bring a return to the normal path and to health. It is therefore evident that the "curing" of disease, dietetically, requires the removal of the causes—the dietetic errors.

In addition to dietary corrections, there must be a removal of those causes which contribute to the disease—which interfere with Nature. When these are corrected, Nature comes back into line, and health is the result. Where the breaking down or disintegration of organs or tissues has been too great, we find that the forces of Nature do not have sufficient power to bring back health. The disease had been allowed to progress too far and the removal of the cause was not made early enough.

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The method of "curing" diabetes, dietetically, is cited as an example of the wrong ideas commonly in vogue regarding the relation of diet to that disease. Sugar in the urine comes from the starch and sugar eaten, hence the line of reasoning has been that starches and sugars should be excluded from the diet. Meat, fish, eggs, cheese, and other hearty, staple foods are eaten to excess as a compensation for the starch and sugar omitted.

The correct dietetic "treatment" for diabetes is to return to the normal, natural way of living—eating in accordance with the natural laws explained in this book. Most diabetics eat too much of the hearty, staple foods; these should be supplanted by fruits and vegetables.

In diseases in which there is a wasting away, the feeding is usually generous of the hearty, staple foods, with an aim to replenish the waste. Theoretically, this may be plausible and correct, but it is a fallacy. The generous feeding keeps up the digestive troubles, which in turn bring on diseases to which there may be a predisposition.

It is impossible to produce permanent weight and strength by over-feeding. The only way to replenish a wasting body is to feed it moderately, so that the digestive power will not be overtaxed.

Many dietetic theories are based on unsound reasoning; for instance, the subject of meat and rheumatism. Some people who have never tasted meat have rheumatism in its severest form. This is evidence that causes other than meat eating may produce rheumatism.

The skin, lungs, kidneys and bowels, the body's eliminative organs, can take care of normal body waste,

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but they cannot maintain even their normal power of functioning when burdened with the additional task of carrying off the poisons generated by food fermentation. This is one reason why kidney trouble is so prevalent.

Anything that contributes to digestive fermentation and intestinal inertia will aggravate any disease to which a person may be predisposed. Hence, a cure through diet depends upon compliance with Nature's laws in our eating habits.

ACUTE DISEASE

IN acute disease, the danger signal—the red lantern—gives immediate warning that Nature's laws are being violated and that the reserve nerve energy is being depleted. Then is the time to check the waste of nerve energy and conserve it in every possible way.

In acute disease the body is surcharged with self-generated poisons, which must be eliminated through the normal channels—bowels, lungs, skin and kidneys. That the body may have at its command all available nerve energy to counteract and eliminate these poisons, the digestive work of the body should be reduced. This explains the importance for fasting during acute illness, and why many consider it unwise to take anything except water.

At such a time, when need of good elimination is of the greatest importance, the eliminative organs, as well as other parts of the body, weakened from a reduced supply of nerve energy, fail to function. To burden these organs with anything except water at such a time will increase the trouble. Eating at such a time to “keep up strength” is a delusion. Only those who are grossly ignorant of the laws of Nature, or devoid of instinct, will follow such a régime.

Besides fasting and removing the causative factors of an acute disease, elimination should be aided by such natural agencies as proper ventilation; hydrotherapy

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(such water treatments as baths and enemas); sunshine; and a right mental attitude.

Proper ventilation aids elimination through the lungs. (See page 13.)

Baths aid elimination through the skin. (See page 11.)

Enemas cleanse the bowels of decomposing fecal matter, from which poisonous toxins are absorbed by the blood. This fecal matter should be removed at the first symptom of illness, because the poisons generated in this way are virulent in their action. Impaction of decomposing fecal matter in the lower bowel frequently accompanies acute illness, because the nerve energy governing defecation (elimination) is reduced. An enema frequently reduces a fever one to three degrees immediately.

The enema should be taken with warm water in the knee-chest position; that is, with knees and head resting upon the floor. To take the enema in bed, lie on the back.

"Colds" of the various types are manifestations of an excess of poisons—toxins—within the body. Some persons believe that they "catch" colds, whereas the immediate cause lies in diminished elimination and a localized congestion.

To cure a "cold": Fast. Take no solid or liquid food. Aid elimination by producing free perspiration. This is best carried out by taking a hot foot-bath after an enema. When the body perspires, get into a bed made warm by hot irons—so that the body will not become chilled. Continue the sweating by covering the body well and drinking freely of hot water. During acute illness it is very necessary that the body be kept warm

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by hot irons or hot bricks, as the heat-making functions of the body are lessened at such a time. The enema may have to be repeated daily for two or three days before the bowels are clean. A fast of several days may be necessary before the poisons in the body are eliminated. This plan will prevent more serious illness in nearly every case.

To eat at such a time is folly. Eating "just a little bit of food" to "keep up the strength" is often just enough to prolong the disease.

After recovering from an illness, during which natural methods only are used, the patient will be healthier than he previously was. The fast and the eliminative treatments free the body of poisons, and recoveries under natural treatment are not followed by "after effects."

As no two persons are alike in health, no two can be alike in disease; hence diagnosis of disease is difficult. It is difficult to apply trade-names to diseases, for disease-names are simply trade-names. Diseases are due, usually, to impaired nerve energy and improper elimination. The proper thing to do, regardless of the trade-name of the condition, is to correct the causative factors and aid elimination.

The suggestions herein given, if followed, will make severe illness a rarity, for the establishment of good elimination and the removal of the most common causative factors of disease will prevent the inflammatory processes within the body from reaching great virulence.

The influence of the weather is worthy of attention. When hot, cold, wet or dry periods are lengthy, they become monotonous. Their effect is to reduce nerve

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energy, which condition is conducive to disease. This factor accounts for the illness of many people at the same time, where this influence exists. Those who become sick are those whose bad habits have lowered their resistance. Fear at such a time is disastrous, for nothing consumes more nerve energy than fear. This is why many who fear succumb after others who were ill, but did not fear, have recovered.

RIGHT MENTAL ATTITUDE: The discord of mind may be manifest in such mental conditions as fear, anger, jealousy, revenge, greed, self-pity, and the culmination of these—worry.

Any one of these mental discords has the same ultimate result upon the physical body. The action of the mind in each instance is similar, each bringing physical harm because mental discord disturbs or inhibits many of the organic functions of the body. This interference, perhaps most marked upon the eliminative processes—the skin, bowels, lungs and kidneys—keeps those poisons and waste materials within the body, which, normally, would be thrown off. Carefully conducted experiments have proved that mental discord practically suspends the digestion and assimilation of food. Eating at such a time is a two-edged sword, for not only does the fear, anger, worry, etc., cause physical harm, but the food eaten ferments, producing additional poisons in the body.

Many toxins, generated as a result of mental discord with its retarding effect on bodily function, may, in extreme cases, prove fatal. It has been claimed that nursing infants have been known to die suddenly at the breast of mothers who had just passed through attacks of fear, worry or anger.

ACUTE DISEASE

That mental discords seriously affect the body is manifested in the sudden death of many, and the increased severity of the illnesses of others, caused by unexpected bad news. During all sickness, especially during its acute stages, fear, doubt, and worry should be banished from the patient's mind. Nothing will delay recovery so surely as a patient's doubt of his recovery. A person, not having as complete control of his mental faculties when he is sick as when he is well, is prone to worry excessively, due to the fact that his idea of sickness is very vague—it is shrouded in mystery; his knowledge of the subject being such that he cannot view illness with any hope whatever. This is true of those who do not look upon disease as it really is—who do not look upon it as a manifestation of errors of living. Sickness is a "red lantern," a danger signal, and is really a blessing in disguise. It is a warning that we are not living as we should.

Those attending the sick, for the reasons stated, should radiate an optimistic, hopeful atmosphere. They, being in better health, with better functioning mental faculties, can do this if they will.

Some practitioners so impress their patients with the gravity of the disease, that, if the patients recover, the practitioner will be praised and extolled for his wonderful "cure" (?). Many patients, however, do not survive to praise and extol the skill of the practitioner, for they die as a result of the fear generated.

Mental discord, interfering with the proper flow of nerve force, has a more or less destructive effect upon the whole body. Herein lies the success of many metaphysical healers or psychotherapeutic practitioners, whose accomplishment of wonderful cures cannot be

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disputed. Does this not show the necessity of maintaining the right mental attitude at *all times*?

Mental discord, which wastes a tremendous amount of energy (vitality), is often due to monotonous habits of living and thinking and traveling in mental and physical ruts. We all know the good results a change from the ordinary routine of our lives will bring; for instance, a temporary change from city to country, or vice versa, or a day at a picnic. The beneficial results of these changes, however, are often lost by eating too heartily. At such a time you should give strictest attention to your diet. Make it a time for a real re-creation—a physical rejuvenation—a time to increase your bodily resistance or vitality.

All of us, unfortunately, do not travel. Everyone can take a "vacation," if he uses his ears, eyes, nose and brain, though he travels no more than a mile from his doorstep. Getting out of the mental rut increases vitality.

Bad mental habits waste energy. Many would be well if they thought health instead of disease. No person can be too strongly urged to cultivate right mental habits. Make health a "hobby," but do not ride the "hobby" to death by continually fearing that you will make mistakes in your living. Many undermine their health by worrying about it. If you are well, it is foolish to worry, and if you are sick, it makes you worse. Learn HOW to live, and if you practice what you know, you will not worry, for Nature will give you abundant health, if the laws of right living are observed.

FASTING

FASTING is total abstinence from liquid and solid food, except water. Although little understood by the general public, it is not a new idea, having been practiced by all peoples from the beginning of time. The Bible is replete with instances of fasts—Elijah, Daniel, John the Baptist, Christ.

Fasting is a controlling agent over the body, especially during acute disease. It is the simplest and quickest way of getting well, because it releases energy to combat disease, which ordinarily would be required to take care of the food eaten. Fasting is not a "cure-all." It is a vital remedial factor in nearly every disease, and its principles are explained in the following paragraphs.

In acute disease the body is surcharged with self-generated poisons, which must be eliminated through the normal channels—bowels, lungs, skin, and kidneys. That the body may have at its command all available nerve energy to counteract and eliminate these poisons, demands should not be made on the digestive system.

At such a time, when need of good elimination is of the greatest importance, the eliminative organs, as are other parts of the body, possess only a reduced supply of nerve energy. Food eaten at such a time will decay in the alimentary tract, forming gases, and

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irritating acids. These, absorbed by the blood, add burdens to those it already normally carries, but cannot eliminate, thus demanding on the part of a body already weakened, an increased amount of work. The addition of these extra poisons will prolong the illness; for the more poisons the body must eliminate, the slower will be the recovery.

To prevent the formation of these poisonous gases and acids during acute disease, the fast is advocated. To eat at such a time to "keep up strength" is a delusion. To gain strength by eating is impossible when digestion is suspended and the energy is needed to rid the body of the accumulated poisons.

The acutely sick, who are fed, may lose more body weight than those who fast, while those who fast are likely to shorten the period of illness. The feeding of even small quantities of liquid food (milk and broth) is unnecessary.

Tens of thousands of fasts have been carried out by fasting experts without the fast in any case causing death, or even harm. The fast, as a process of Nature, should be employed in every instance where it is necessary to conserve nerve energy.

Many persons will refuse to undergo a fast, though they know it is beneficial. It is deplorable to see a body at the mercy of a thinking being who does not use the reason and intelligence with which the Creator endowed him. The lower animals, governed by instinct alone, will not eat during acute illness, or when suffering severe pain. Living natural lives, as they do, they fast when necessity demands, which proves that fasting is a natural process; yet sick people are fed.

Some believe that fasting means "starving to death."

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We have heard of some who have "starved" in three days. These persons did not die from lack of food, but were killed by fear and a wrong mental attitude toward fasting. Fear inhibits elimination creating a condition capable of generating toxins. For this reason fasting experts never conduct a fast if the patient loses confidence in the value of the fast and begins to worry.

Fasting is not "starving." In fasting, the body subsists ONLY upon the surplus accumulations within the body. When these surplus accumulations are used up, a normal hunger arises, and the person is said to have had a complete fast. Starving does not begin until the fast has been completed. No one who voluntarily fasts, need worry about the completion of the fast. An unmistakable, genuine hunger will naturally arise.

Of course, fasting, like other unconventional acts, has met opposition, and those most ignorant of the subject are loudest in their protests.

Proper fasting is never harmful, yet some are certain that it is, because an occasional death occurs during a fast. Such deaths have occurred where the reserve vitality of the body was so low that it was impossible to keep the spark of life burning, even though fasting and every other curative factor was employed to conserve the energy (vitality) of the body. Fasting conserves the energy of the body, but it cannot be expected to manufacture energy. The fast cannot be expected to produce physical immortality. Nothing can do this.

It is not as difficult for the very sick to fast as for those only moderately so. In the case of the former, not only is their hunger gone, but the unnatural craving is also usually absent. They decline to eat, but are

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forced to do so by misguided friends. Those who are moderately sick have lost their keen desire for food—a real hunger that will cause the saliva to flow at the thought of eating a hard crust of bread—but they still retain an abnormal craving. It is in the mouth, not the stomach, that real hunger is felt. Those who miss a meal and experience an “all gone” feeling, or a feeling of faintness or gnawing in the stomach, depend upon a meal for the stimulating or paralyzing effect upon the nerves of the stomach. If the nerves of the stomach were in normal condition this sensation would not be experienced. After fasting for a certain period of time, all of the bad symptoms, experienced during the early days of a fast, disappear.

It is well to know that these sensations (nausea, dizziness, headache, etc.) may be expected, for then no alarm will arise during the fast. If the fear is great, it is inadvisable to continue the fast. The general ill-feelings, however, will diminish day by day, until the body is rid of its poisons, at which time a feeling of comfort will be experienced—a feeling of mental clarity and physical cleanliness.

It is well to know also that the abnormal craving for food, if present at the beginning of the fast, will diminish, and is usually gone after the third day. The first days are the most trying, while the remainder of the fast is comparatively easy. The fact that hunger, or the abnormal craving, disappears, has a significance worthy of careful study. The sense of taste is normally a safe guide of the needs of the body. The absence of hunger indicates that the body is not ready for food, or the call would come through the sense of taste. The sense of hunger will remain absent until such time as

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the body has need for food. To refrain from eating until real hunger is sensed, is to give the body a chance to thoroughly "clean house." This is called a "complete" fast.

The length of a complete fast depends largely upon the amount of "house cleaning" there is to do. Those whose health is fair and who have good bowel movements require but a short or moderate fast. Those whose bodies are filled with toxins, and whose elimination is poor, require a longer fast.

The approximate length of a fast intended to aid in the cure of chronic disease, is twelve days. Acute sickness requires a much shorter time. There are many who would be benefited materially by a long fast, but because they do not have the courage to go through with one, or because it is otherwise inadvisable, should take several short fasts. Those who desire to fast for more than ten days should consult books which present the subject more extensively than this book does, so that various symptoms which may arise may be more fully understood. By far the best course to pursue is to consult an expert.

During the fast, when the body is making strenuous efforts to rid itself of the poisons within it, ill feelings may be expected. The symptoms will vary, depending upon the disease. They occur principally during the early days of the fast. Nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness and faintness are apt to occur.

Those who fast should not make the fact known to any one, if it can be avoided. The popular fear of "starvation" is so great that the faster will be discouraged, before he has proceeded far, and will be tempted to yield to the persuasions of friends and rela-

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tives to break the fast prematurely. One's relatives, noting the pale or haggard looks of the faster, become frightened, and urge him to abandon the idea. They fail to understand that the collapse of the tissues of the face is due to their flimsiness and has no harmful effect upon the body whatever, and that after the process of rebuilding is started, the tissues will be firm, and the color much more healthful than before.

To deprive an alcoholic or a drug fiend of his customary liquor or drug, causes certain physical disturbances. The same thing occurs when the stimulation, caused by excessive or improper eating, is stopped. But to insist that one must follow the diet to which he has been long accustomed is the same as saying that liquor or drugs are essential to the welfare of the alcoholic or drug fiend, and that their use should be continued.

During a fast the digestive tract becomes eliminative in its function—poisons are thrown into it. Plenty of water should be drunk and the bowels daily washed out with copious enemas of warm water.

Even a tablespoonful of milk or broth will prevent proper elimination through the digestive tract, and it is inadvisable to take even the smallest amount of food during a fast, or the fast is broken.

It is usually advisable to take the juice of one or two lemons or half a grapefruit in water each day. This aids elimination and does not retard the fast. The lemon juice helps to overcome nausea and other ill feelings. In some instances it is advisable to take the juice of one or two oranges each day to prevent extreme nausea. Orange juice will slightly retard the fast, but

FASTING

one would rather fast an additional day or two in preference to experiencing the extreme nausea that may sometimes occur. It would not be advisable to use any fruit juice other than those mentioned.

Inasmuch as the fast is for the control or conservation of energy, a fast can be shortened by otherwise conserving energy, thus bringing about a speedier cure.

The acutely sick need not, of course, be told to rest in bed, for they already are there. The moderately sick would conserve energy by also resting in bed.

During a fast the skin is active in eliminating poisons; therefore the body should be given frequent bathings. The bad odors given off by the body indicate the cleansing process of the fast.

It is *absolutely necessary* to keep the body warm during a fast, and this must be done, even though it is necessary to wrap the person well and place hot irons or a jug of hot water at the foot of the bed.

To obtain the best results the mind should be kept occupied during the fast.

Less sleep is required during a fast than under normal conditions, and the patient should not be alarmed if he finds he can sleep only three or four hours out of the twenty-four. However, those who have suffered with insomnia are likely to sleep many hours more than before the fast, due to the fact that the fast is gradually removing the causative or exciting factors of the insomnia.

The great desire to eat, experienced during the early days of the fast, can be lessened by drinking hot or cold water to which a few drops of lemon juice have been added. Cold water usually has a better effect than hot. It is a tonic, and does not debilitate.

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Everyone, except possibly very young children, would be greatly benefited by fasting at least one day each month, even when in normal health. The reason for this is readily found in the improper eating habits of our so-called civilization.

A further benefit of this regular fasting each month would be the development of self-control, which will be especially helpful in times of emergency when one is forced to fast.

Fasting strengthens the will-power and produces clearness of mind.

Fasting rids the body of poisons which cause irritation of the nerves and also nervousness. Except where thinness is a natural condition, fasting is usually followed by an increase in weight, due to the fact that the fast has corrected some physical condition that is responsible for the thinness.

While tens of thousands of the most marvelous cures can be cited as a result of fasts lasting from ten to seventy-five days, it should be remembered that prolonged fasts will not grant immunity to future disease. It is necessary that our daily habits conform to the laws of Nature.

The question, "What will fasting cure?" is frequently asked. We have learned that fasting is a remedial factor in every condition where it is necessary to conserve energy, the restoration of energy being equivalent to curing disease.

In the case of mental discord, such as worry, anger, fear, etc., the nerve energy of the body is being misdirected. The digestive and eliminative organs do not receive their full quota of nerve energy to perform

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their functions properly. Eating at such a time is a mistake.

When one is physically or mentally tired, the nerve energy supplied to the organs of digestion and elimination is likewise deficient; therefore one should not eat until rested. For the same reason the hearty meal of the day should not be eaten until evening, because the digestion at any other time may be so retarded that the food will ferment before it can be digested, thus poisoning the body.

Likewise, when suffering pain (even though from an injury), one should fast, for digestive power at this time is also diminished.

Fasting will conserve energy, thus hastening the recuperation from mental or physical exhaustion and the alleviation of pain. Inasmuch as the fast will conserve and direct the energy of the body, it will likewise assist in overcoming mental discord.

Living on a minimum amount of food for many months will accomplish the same results as a long fast, or a series of short fasts, for the cure of some chronic diseases. The best way is to live properly; then there will be no disease to cure, and fasting will be unnecessary.

"Dieting" is no strange creed, or idea, or system, or fanaticism. "Diet" is nothing more or less than common sense and science applied to food for our body's needs and continued abundant health and productivity. "Dieting" is a manner of living to keep well, happy and strong. If we "dieted," that is, ate correctly, there would be less need of fasting and other curative measures.

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BREAKING THE FAST

It is necessary to know how to properly break a fast, therefore the following directions are given for those who have fasted from two to twelve days :

FIRST DAY

About one-half glassful of orange juice, taken three times a day, without sugar.

SECOND DAY

Three times a day, two oranges, taken without sugar.

THIRD DAY

Two oranges in the morning; one pint of milk or buttermilk at noon; one pint of milk or buttermilk, with some lettuce or celery, in the evening.

FOURTH DAY

Two oranges, a few raisins, or pulled figs, with a glass of milk or buttermilk, for breakfast. Toasted whole wheat bread and butter, with a glass of milk or buttermilk and one uncooked succulent vegetable¹ for the noon meal. One pint of milk or buttermilk, with an orange and one cooked succulent vegetable, for the evening meal.

FIFTH DAY

For the first four days, eat as indicated, unless there is a rise in the temperature or acute symptoms recur.

NOTE 1. Succulent vegetables are listed on page 151.

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After the fourth day continue to eat as outlined for the fourth day and in accordance with the general teachings of this book.

If the fast has been "complete," food (orange juice) will be especially relished, but for those who have made an incomplete fast, it will require two or three feedings of the orange juice before the orange juice will be relished. When eating is once established, extreme care *must* be taken to prevent overeating, which is decidedly harmful.

FOOD POISONING (AUTO-INTOXICATION)

IF you were offered something to eat or drink bearing the red poison label, you would hesitate before allowing any of it to enter your mouth, yet when you see the poison labels upon the faces of nine out of ten persons you meet daily, you pass them by, simply calling their troubles afflictions of God. At the same time you hope that a kind Providence will let you pass through life unscathed. These labels are the result of food poisoning, for all foods are poison—even pure water—under certain conditions.

No reference is made to the particular poisons peculiar to adulterated foods. Food poisoning is more insidious in its development and chronic in its outcome.

Thousands are slowly poisoning themselves to death by eating beyond their digestive capacity; by eating foods which do not chemically harmonize during digestion; by eating three or more times a day; by errors in cooking, and by disobeying the laws governing physiological demand and supply.

In the business and manufacturing world, the choice of material is given first consideration. Wool cloth makes a better garment than shoddy; the metal for constructing an engine or the wood for building a house must bear close inspection. Yet how many men and women know anything about the food out of which they build their bodies, except that it "tastes good"?

FOOD POISONING (AUTO-INTOXICATION)

Consequently sickness abounds and perfect health is the exception, while not one in a thousand dies a natural death. The only "natural death" is that of old age. Death for any other reason is not natural, though many deaths are so described. The term "natural death," is generally applied where the cause is unknown, or there is uncertainty as to what the trouble was.

No wonder our race finds itself degenerating. Like a ship built of rotten timber, it goes very well in good weather, with a light load, but when the sea is rougher or the burden heavier, a shipwreck will surely follow.

Ill health is so common and good health so rare that most people look upon disease as a matter of course, not a matter of consequence—never realizing that their bad habits are its cause. This is true of all diseases—from infancy to old age. Childhood and middle life bring to mind a picture of a routine of physical and mental diseases, while old age is regarded as a period of disease, decay and decrepitude, instead of a time when the mental and physical faculties should be at their climax.

In order to attain a desirable end, the early years of life should be lived according to Nature's laws. Instead, most persons live as though life was a matter of to-day only—not a matter of a year or perhaps fifty or seventy-five years.

If people would learn to look upon the first manifestation of disease as an indication that Nature's laws were being transgressed, or that those who now transgress them must pay the penalty later, they would heed the laws of right living, and make health the rule and disease the exception in their lives. As it is, a healthy child does not know but what he will always

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remain well, and is permitted by his parents to get into bad living habits that grow upon him until he evolves into sickness, while the sickly child is taught to take disease as it comes—never being told that it comes from violating Nature's laws.

It is very difficult to convince people that they are living improperly. Their bad habits are so common and have grown on them so insidiously. When the body rebels (in the form of disease) against the violation of Nature's laws, the victim blames other things, giving no thought to the fact that his bad habits are responsible for his suffering. It is only because most of us start life with a fair amount of resistance that we are able to survive the abuses we inflict upon our bodies, and live to an average age of forty or fifty years. However, the time always comes when the body can no longer continue being abused, and then we must choose between reforming our living, or suffering and death. Why not give up bad habits and make a change now?

Heed the early manifestations of sickness!

What are these manifestations?

Miss a meal or two. If followed by weakness, faintness, an all-gone feeling, a gnawing in the stomach, it is a positive sign of an overworked digestion, a pronounced type of food poisoning, and auto-toxemia from faulty or overworked elimination. It is one of the early manifestations of sickness, which, if ignored, may lead to serious or even fatal illness.

Dr. J. H. Tilden says:

"Overfeeding has many acute ways of manifesting itself. Sour stomach, acid stomach, described as burning in the stomach, eructating acid, etc., come from

FOOD POISONING (AUTO-INTOXICATION)

overeating; as a rule it means the eating of too much bread or too much potato, or other starchy foods.

"A slight deviation from the normal, marked by nervousness, irritability, excitability, and lack of self-control, a weariness other than tiredness that sleep will cure, mean that there is physiological impairment which will not cure itself without rest, but will grow more intense. The cure must be brought about by removing the cause.

"The weakness that is evident when the patient is in bed or sitting quietly and the weakness known as getting up tired of a morning, are both produced by over-stimulation—food poison.

"Nerve tensions always indicate food-poisoning. A feeling that the limbs must be moved to relieve tension, and, when moved little or much, no relief is given, should be interpreted as coming from overeating. Many nervous people complain at times of a desire to scream; they are so pent up with an indefinable suffering that they declare they must scream, pull their hair, or cry, in order to get relief; yet none of these outbursts gives any relief at all. Despondency, gloominess, a feeling of despair—a feeling that something terrible is about to happen, a feeling as if the 'Sword of Damocles' is about to descend—are indications of the nerve-weakness that follows over-stimulation. All these symptoms are indications of enervation and poisoning from faulty elimination.

"Men and women who develop prominent capillaries in their cheeks and noses, and whose eyes show redness—red blood-vessels much of the time showing quite pronouncedly on the white coat—are troubled

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with high blood-pressure, and unless the derangement is controlled, apoplexy, paralysis, heart or kidney disease will develop. This physical state favors hardening of the arteries, gall-stones, or kidney stones."

OVEREATING

A VOLUME could be devoted to reasons why people overeat. However, all reasons simmer down to this:—"No intelligence guides the eating of those who overeat."

Some eat without a keen relish. Where condiments must be used on meats and fish, and jellies and sauces must be used with bread, in order that the meat or bread may have an agreeable taste, it is a certain sign of a perverted appetite—an appetite that needs correcting.

Never eat that which you do not relish, because you believe it to be wholesome and beneficial. Be unconventional rather than eat things which you do not like, when eating at home or away from home. Think of your health rather than of conventionality.

Persons who eat "to save food from being wasted," not only get no good from the food, but waste more than they apparently save—they waste precious nerve energy and commit the graver sin against their bodies by flooding it with poison-producing materials. It is better to throw such "stuff" into the garbage can.

It is very difficult for most persons to realize that they eat too much, because the habit of overeating is so common and its effects are so insidious. This is why other innocent things are blamed for sickness, instead of realizing the real cause and placing the blame where it properly belongs. Not until a person tries to overcome the bad habit of overeating does he realize how the habit has enslaved him.

DIGESTION

DIGESTION, the preparation of food within the body for its various uses, takes time. Some foods are easily prepared, some with difficulty. Different foods, then, vary in the time required for their digestion. If those requiring a short time for digestion are eaten at the meal with those requiring a long time, a delay, or congestion, or excessive gland activity, will ensue, producing fermentation.

The digestive process of some persons is very slow. If these persons eat foods requiring a long time to digest, the work of digestion will be so long delayed that fermentation will occur.

Only such foods should be eaten as can be digested without undue delay, for delay favors fermentation.

Fermenting or decaying food within the digestive tract not only produces great injury until it is evacuated from the body, but decaying food cannot be digested properly. Instead, the major part of it is evacuated from the body, while only a small percentage is assimilated. *This* explains why persons whose eating does not conform to Nature's laws are required to eat such great quantities of food. This also explains why some who live properly can live on a phenomenally small amount of food. These latter persons assimilate *all* the food they eat.

To obtain the best results from our eating, we must eat within our digestive and assimilative power—

DIGESTION

within our digestive capacity. On this subject, two paragraphs from "Food," by J. H. Tilden, M.D., are quoted:—

"No person who has any sense of proportion can read the estimates made on food requirements by your best textbooks without a feeling of disgust at the amount recommended, or, I would say, the amount declared to be necessary for the maintenance of a digestive equilibrium.

"An estimate is made that from four to five thousand calories are required by a laborer. If so, and he were fed milk, he would require ten quarts a day; or from five to eight pounds of meat a day; or three pounds of baked beans; or twenty ounces of butter or fat pork; or, for an ordinary supply of food for a man not at work, three pounds of bread and three pints of buttermilk. Is it any wonder that men who work hard die early, when fed according to the fuel laws of an engine?"

Fermentation, with its resulting carbonic acid gas, alcohol and toxins, is largely responsible for the harm arising from dietetic errors. This is worthy of note at this time, for those beginning a natural diet will notice the absence of the usual "full feeling," the absence of having had a meal "that will stick to the ribs." This "full feeling" is largely due to overeating and fermentation. The alcohol resulting from the fermentation has an effect not unlike that of alcoholic beverages, and its ultimate result may not come to the surface until perhaps years after the habit of eating improperly has been acquired.

This feeling of being "well fed" does not, necessarily, indicate that the person is well nourished. It does

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indicate, however, that there is fermentation from errors in diet. Even eating *small* amounts of *two* kinds of food which are chemically incompatible, may produce the same sense of fullness from fermentation as overeating of other foods. This illustration explains why one who follows a normal, natural diet, and combines his food properly, does not experience the same feeling after meals as when eating haphazardly.

After following a natural diet for a short time, one begins to notice a feeling of well-being—of being mentally clearer and physically cleaner—of being more alert mentally and physically—and possessed of a feeling of satisfaction, produced by the consciousness that the change in diet is bringing the desired results.

A common belief is that gastric pain must be present to indicate dietetic errors. "Nothing I eat hurts me," "I can eat anything," are common expressions. People say this without realizing that gastric pain is chronically suffered by only a *small* percentage of persons who are otherwise suffering as a result of dietetic errors. In fact, it would undoubtedly be better if gastric pains would more commonly and more markedly accompany errors in diet, for the public would then better understand that some relation exists between food and health.

MASTICATION

NEVER EAT HURRIEDLY!

Rather omit a meal than eat it hastily. If you must hurry, make it a life rule to hurry anywhere or anything, but never, never at the table.

Food not thoroughly masticated cannot be properly digested and assimilated. Mastication is the first process of digestion. Unless food in the mouth is chemically and mechanically prepared for the next stage of digestion, it will never be properly digested and assimilated. Fermentation causes many troubles, terminating in serious, and often fatal, illness.

Improper mastication and hurried eating are the greatest causes of overeating.

Proper mastication and insalivation (Fletcherism) has more than a mechanical and chemical part to play in the digestion of food. The proper flow of gastric and intestinal juices is dependent upon the manifestation of hunger and taste in the mouth. That is, where hunger is absent and no natural desire for food is present, or the food eaten is distasteful, the normal flow of gastric and intestinal juices is deficient. When this condition exists, fermentation results. No more important reason can be given for fasting at such a time.

The desire for food should be keen—there should be a real hunger, such that the thought of a hard crust of bread would bring saliva into the mouth. A keen de-

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sire will usually be felt for some particular food; not, however, a desire that may be termed "finicky," which usually calls for pastry and other hearty food to the exclusion of fresh fruits and vegetables.

There are those who have an ill-defined general appetite, the state in which one says, "Anything will do, I really do not know what I want." A feeling of this kind is not real hunger—it is simply the desire to eat, more as a matter of habit than a necessity, or to satisfy an abnormal craving.

The distinction between a normal and an abnormal appetite is marked. If the desire is for a piece of dry bread, you may be sure the hunger is real, but where there is an "all gone" feeling, or a feeling of faintness or gnawing in the stomach, the appetite is abnormal and the craving is for something which will either be stimulating or paralyzing in its effect. A person with this abnormal craving, awakens with a bad breath, when the breath should be sweet. He craves food immediately upon arising. If he does not eat at regular periods, a gnawing or burning begins in the stomach; but as hunger is never recognized from the sensations of the stomach, this desire for food is abnormal. It really comes from an irritation of the mucous membrane of the stomach, and food only produces a fermentation which temporarily paralyzes or deadens the sensations. Anyone in such a condition should live on a non-irritating diet, as fruit, vegetables, and milk or buttermilk, observing closely the general dietary laws.

Digestive disturbances will occur when food is eaten without a real hunger. Digestive disturbances need not necessarily be painful or distressing. Im-

MASTICATION

proper digestion means fermentation and the production of acids and alcohol which injure the body. To eat when hunger is not present, is to overeat, for the sense of hunger and taste govern the requirements of the body. For this reason those who practice Fletcherism rarely overeat. Fletcherism, by the way, is simply the art of giving proper mouth consideration to what is eaten, the cultivation of a normal desire for natural foods, and the delicate joy of tasting them. The sensations of taste and hunger unless made abnormal through misuse, are competent and accurate guides to follow as to the needs of the body for food.

When mastication is ignored, the keen desire for food becomes blunted, and only a sense of repletion, of stuffiness or fullness, indicates that it is time to stop eating, and then a dessert is added to make it conclusive.

It is difficult to understand why some people, who "live to eat," rob themselves of most, if not all, the pleasure of eating by gulping down their food without tasting it.

All solid foods require thorough mastication. No food should enter the stomach except as a liquid. Some foods require more insalivation than others. This is especially true of starches—bread, potatoes, cereals. Mushes, soft cereals and other "sloppy" foods should be eaten sparingly, as they ordinarily receive little insalivation, and require it most. Milk is a food, and should always be eaten or sipped, not drunk. Soups are also foods which should be insalivated.

Change the "hurry-up" breakfast or lunch of coffee and rolls, or pastry, to just fresh fruit, and note the improvement. Above all things, leave starchy foods

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out of a "hurry-up" meal, if you must "beat the clock."

Many persons apparently believe that the stomach can do the work intended for the teeth. The Creator meant teeth for more than an ornament. Use them!

Chewing of gum wastes the energy of the salivary glands. When these glands are made to work, as they are when gum is chewed, they become exhausted, and will not function normally when called upon to supply saliva for the first step in the digestion of starchy foods. This results in serious disturbances of the digestive processes.

It is evident that proper mastication and insalivation of food calls for less food at a meal and fewer meals during the day. Especially is the desire for meat reduced. The appetite becomes more discriminating, which leads to a simpler dietary. A joy is experienced in eating. The general health is much improved. One is capable of more physical and mental work. Worry diminishes. The desire to drink abnormal quantities of water, which water-logs the body and overworks the kidneys, is reduced. The body takes on a feeling of well-being and the mind becomes clearer.

DRINKS AND DRINKING

It is as difficult to specify, in general terms, the exact amount of water needed as it is to tell how much food one needs, without an intimate knowledge of his conditions.

Immediately upon arising in the morning, sipping a glass of hot or cold water is beneficial to many.

Drink a glass or two of water during the forenoon and afternoon and before retiring, and just previous to each meal. If very thirsty, drink during the meal, but do not wash the food down with the drink. Do not drink when any food is in the mouth. If thirsty immediately after the meal, drink then, but not again until three hours have elapsed. If one does not have sufficient self-control to keep from drinking within two or three hours after a meal, he should drink water comfortably hot, as this will not slow up the digestion, while cold water will.

An increased thirst at meal time or immediately after a meal is often evidence of an abnormal condition, which must be corrected. Discover the reason. Salt and spices aggravate thirst, and a thirst so brought about is abnormal.

At no time should drinking-water be ice-cold or too hot. For a good, refreshing drink, have the water between 50 and 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Iced teas and other iced drinks are abominable—especially when one

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is over-heated or when taken during or immediately after a meal.

Cancer specialists are positive that taking too much extremely hot liquids into the stomach—not only tea and coffee, but hot soups, etc., has much to do with the development of cancer of the stomach. Ices, ice cream, etc., unless eaten slowly, in small quantities, and dissolved in the mouth before swallowing, are equally injurious.

Foods that are uncomfortably hot or cold to the mouth should not be taken into the stomach. Nature has provided a safeguard in the mouth for indicating the temperature of food or liquid—whether it is too hot or too cold. If it is uncomfortable for the mouth, it is much more so for the stomach. This warning should be heeded.

The object of drinking is to get water into the body. Tea, coffee, alcoholic beverages, “soft drinks” and other fluids are taken for their taste or sensations only. These drinks are mostly harmful and should be avoided, as plain, pure water will fully meet the needs of the body. Tea, coffee, alcoholic beverages, and “soft drinks” in excess cause high blood pressure and other abnormal conditions—especially of the nervous system. Cocoa and chocolate should be taken in moderation otherwise they affect the nervous system. These should be used rarely, and with great caution.

In any event, water only should be taken between meals. The habit of drinking drug store or soda fountain drinks is a pernicious one—more pernicious than the habit of drinking alcoholic beverages. Alcohol has slain its tens of thousands, but the drug store soda

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fountains will slay its hundreds of thousands in the future.

If adults, themselves, have not sufficient self-control to avoid taking these drinks, they should at least have sufficient control over their children to prevent them from drinking sodas and eating ice cream between meals.

Milk or buttermilk is a food that should be eaten—well insalivated. It should be sipped slowly from a cup or glass, or be taken with a spoon. It is not a beverage to be drunk in the ordinary way.

Malted milk should not be taken between meals.

Sour fruit juices may be combined with honey, maple sugar, or brown sugar, and water, but these are foods and should not be taken between meals. The combination of concentrated sweets with the fruit juices has a marked tendency to cause fermentation, hence should not be taken by any except those in sound health. (See page 115.) Take them at meals—meals at which no starches are eaten.

“Cambric tea,” or “teakettle tea,” is one-fourth hot milk and three-fourths hot water, with or without a little honey or brown sugar. During cold weather this may become a part of the meal, as a substitute for the tea, coffee or cocoa ordinarily used.

Coffee substitutes are usually made from cereals. During cold weather these may become a part of the meal, as a substitute for the drinks ordinarily used.

Speaking generally, thorough mastication considerably lessens the daily intake of water. Very little, if any, is desired with the meal.

It should be understood that a person may drink too much water as well as too little. Over-drinking will

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cause a waterlogged condition of the body and at the same time overwork the kidneys and secreting glands. Some practitioners advocate drinking great quantities of water for the cure of certain physical conditions. Temporary results are often obtained, but serious harm comes later. Overworking the glands which furnish secretions to the bowels ultimately results in a stubborn constipation. It will be seen, therefore, that water, like other foods, must be taken in moderation.

If possible, obtain pure soft water for drinking purposes. Very hard water contains elements which the body cannot utilize. Instead, these elements may cause deposits in the body tissues. Very hard water should be distilled. Some of the undesirable elements will be found on the inside of the kettle in which water is boiled. Exceedingly great care should be exercised in using natural spring water. The drainage should be carefully investigated, and all sources of drinking water should be absolutely guarded against possible contamination, especially if near human habitation. This is important.

FOOD CLASSIFICATION

THE food we eat should serve a definite purpose. It should be utilized to build, repair, heat, energize or maintain the body. The foods which perform these functions may be divided into three classes.

CLASS ONE. Those foods which act as antiseptics, eliminators, laxatives and purifiers of the body.

CLASS TWO. Those foods which build or rebuild the body, and which are known as building foods.

CLASS THREE. Those foods which supply warmth and energy.

Most foods perform more than one function—that is, they may be both building foods and heat and energy-producing foods. For practical purposes, however, each food is placed in the class in which it does its principal work.

If foods are thus classified it will be easy to understand their proper combination in a meal. This arrangement also makes it easy to determine how much of each kind of food will be needed daily to maintain health. Indiscriminate mixing of foods at a meal produces conditions making for disease.

Class One is chiefly composed of raw fruits, raw and cooked non-starchy vegetables.

Class Two consists chiefly of meats, fish, and legumes.

Class Three comprises starch, sugar and fat.

After the discussion of the respective foods of each Class, rules will be given to enable the reader to choose the proper foods and the proper quantities.

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THE foods of this class are chiefly the raw fruits and raw and cooked non-starchy, or succulent, vegetables. These are named in Lists A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I, page 149 et seq.

The average person has a very limited knowledge of the importance of these foods in diet, the quantity that should be eaten, and their preparation.

These foods are of primary importance to normal health, for they contain vital food salts. These salts enter the chemical processes (metabolism) of the body, facilitating the building up of the body and the repair of broken-down tissue, the transformation of food into heat and energy, and the elimination of waste matter. Understanding these facts, the reader will readily appreciate why fruits and vegetables are given so much space in this book.

The whole question of proper eating is so dependent on the use of food salts, that the foods which are rich in food salts, namely, raw fruits, raw vegetables, and cooked non-starchy vegetables, are discussed before the so-called "good, nourishing foods."

Fruits and vegetables are not only "antiseptic, eliminative, laxative, and purifying," but are rich in elements that are "building" as well as "heat and energy" producing. Too often fruits and vegetables are looked upon as "side dishes"; when, as a matter of fact, many persons live exclusively upon these foods, which proves

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that these foods contain all the elements necessary for nutrition.

FOOD SALTS

BEFORE food can be utilized by the body, it must go through the processes known as digestion, assimilation, and absorption. The ultimate result of these processes is the building and nourishment of the body-cells. We eat, therefore, to supply food to the body-cells. A body-cell is the basis of the body. It is the great I AM as far as the living body is concerned.

To have a healthy and normal body it is necessary to have healthy and normal body-cells, for the body is but an aggregation of body-cells.

Body-cells are microscopic. Many are so tiny that it requires thousands of them to form a bit of tissue barely seen by the naked eye. (Every part of the body is body-tissue, whether blood, bones, teeth, nails, hair, fat, muscles, or nerves.)

These millions of tiny body-cells form the body tissue; the body-tissue is organized, formed into organs; each organ has one special work or function to perform in the body; the various organs form the body; the body is the man; and the man is the expression of his Maker.

To have a healthy, normal body, it is necessary to have healthy, normal body-cells. A body-cell, then, must be considered an individual body in itself, and to become healthy and normal, it should be properly fed—fed according to Nature's demands.

During the early years of life—the growing period—the food must provide materials for the growth of body cells, which is a stupendous undertaking. After

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these cells have matured, it is only necessary to eat such quantities and kinds of food as will keep them strong, healthy and active.

The body is delicate in its construction and can only be strongly built by supplying it with proper foods.

The food salts play a great and important part in the construction of normal and healthy cells, and in maintaining their healthy condition.

In addition to eating foods to build and rebuild the body-cells, we must eat food which enters into, or is absorbed by, the cells and is there stored for future use, to give heat, or energy, or both, to the body as needed.

The transformation of food stored in the body-cells, into heat and energy, is a chemical process. The food salts play as vital a part in this chemical transformation as they do in the transformation of food into body-tissue.

It can be seen, therefore, that it is vitally necessary and essential that the food salts form a part of all foods eaten—whether the food is eaten to build, repair, heat, energize, or maintain the body.

Not only do these food salts enter into the chemical process of building and repairing the body, or the process necessary for storing foods within the body-cells, to be used as the body demands heat and energy, but they also play an equally important part in the elimination of waste matter—the waste resulting from the chemical processes (metabolism) within the body. They aid in the elimination of waste matter through the four great body outlets—the skin, lungs, kidneys, and bowels.

The improper elimination of waste from the body is one of the great causes of ill-health. Improper elimina-

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tion means the retention within body-cells of poisons that should be excreted. Their retention makes the cells unhealthy, and unhealthy cells mean an unhealthy body.

Improper elimination also means that harmful deposits are often formed within the body.

Many of the more hearty or staple foods—such as meat, eggs, bread, and the legumes—often decompose before they can be digested, due to their deficiency in food salts—the salts which are antiseptic or anti-fermentic. The raw fruits and raw vegetables are rich in antiseptic or anti-fermentic food salts, and if eaten with the staple or hearty foods, will lessen, or counteract, this decomposition.

This is one of the most important reasons for adding raw fruits and raw vegetables to nearly every meal described in this book. An understanding of this principle in dietetics is one of the most essential and vital requisites to a proper knowledge of food in its relation to health. This fact is coming before the public more and more each day. The question receives consideration under the name of “vitamines” and other terms, but it is the same truth which Dr. J. H. Tilden, since he brought it out many years ago, has been teaching and practicing.

Decomposition is lessened and digestion is facilitated by the addition of raw fruits and raw vegetables to the diet. Many who have indigestion, or whose digestion is slow, or who are unable to eat various kinds of foods, will find that the addition of raw fruits and raw vegetables to the diet will increase the digestive power. The food salts in the raw fruits and raw vegetables balance the meal, making it a more normal

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and natural one. The food salts of the raw fruits and raw vegetables act as anti-fermentic agents, lessening the toxin-producing tendency of the foods deficient in food salts.

The more nearly the meal is made up of natural foods, the more nearly perfect will the digestion be. The more perfect the digestion, the better will be the health of the individual.

This book endorses natural foods only; foods which are not devitalized, as are white flour, corn meal as usually sold, white sugar and other unnatural and devitalized foods. Foods devitalized either by process of manufacture or method of preparation, are not natural foods. They are on the market because the people of the nation do not fully understand that the devitalized foods are dangerous to health, and because manufacturers, taking advantage of the ignorance of the people, have advertised and promoted the sale of their devitalized products. The whole ground grain should be the only flour used, and it does not require elaborate machinery. The simple process of grinding is sufficient.

Furthermore, many foods are devitalized—robbed of their valuable food salts—by the present-day methods of cooking. The paragraphs devoted to the preparation and cooking of foods furnish information of great importance to every person.

If we do not eat raw fruits or raw vegetables with a meal, the staple foods tend to decompose and ferment. This decomposition develops poisons or toxins within the body. These toxins cause disease.

The development of this poison within the body does not refer to and must not be confused with the poisoning by foods which are adulterated, decayed or decom-

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posed before they are eaten, but refers to the poisoning caused by eating pure foods, unsuited to the individual's needs, eating at improper times, or eating improper amounts. The resultant poisoning is insidious in its development and chronic in its outcome.

Sailors, when deprived of raw fruits and raw vegetables, develop a condition of the body known as scurvy or scorbutus. This scurvy or scorbutus is a decidedly "acid" condition of the cells of the body—of the body itself. The body becomes sour and its fluids acid, due to eating hearty, devitalized foods deficient in food salts. The lack of these salts, and a decreased eliminative power, causes the retention of poisons within the body. The body should, normally, be sweet and its fluids alkaline, and the ONLY cure for scurvy or scorbutus is an abundance of food salts in the diet of the patient.

Though few persons in America have this scurvy or scorbutus to such a degree as it develops in those totally deprived of raw fruits and raw vegetables, there are large numbers who have the disease in a mild form, known as "acidosis," a name applied to the condition by Dr. J. H. Tilden many years ago. This is probably the most prevalent disease in America to-day, for this acid or sour condition of the body is the foundation of many diseases. To combat and correct this prevalent condition is fairly easy when the cause is known. Acidosis comes from eating too heartily of the so-called "good, nourishing foods"—meat, bread, eggs, pastry, and sugar; and from eating deficient quantities of raw fruits, raw vegetables, and the succulent or non-starchy vegetables.

So prevalent is this disease and so ravaging is it in

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its insidious destruction of health and happiness, that the title of this book might well be "Acidosis—A Product of an Orthodox Diet," for the primary object of this book is to teach a way to health through the dietary correction of acidosis.

Not only are many of the common diseases of the body traceable to this "acidosis," but mental diseases also are traceable to it. Many persons are socially, professionally, and commercially handicapped, because their minds, dulled by acidosis, refuse to act effectively at the proper moment. Many will testify that when a change in diet removed the handicap, success followed.

The body of man is made up of the same sixteen elements found in the soil and in plants. There is no creature living on this planet whose body does contain these sixteen elements. These sixteen elements are obtained in their best proportions and purity in unrefined (natural) foods, indicating that only natural, unrefined foods need be eaten to supply the human body with its necessary elements. The foods which are commonly eaten—the refined foods—have eight of the elements entirely removed while four elements are removed to the extent of seventy-five per cent. (McCann.) One element cannot take the place of another in the body, nor can the lack of a necessary element be artificially supplied by tonics or medicine. When we eat natural foods the sixteen elements remain intact.

Much agitation was caused when it was announced that pellagra was the result of a diet lacking in cell salts. This discovery should warn the public that other diseases peculiar to various localities and climates, may be simply other forms of acidosis. The acidosis should

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not be allowed to develop to the pellagra stage (or in fact, any disease stage). The early indications of acidosis should be heeded, and the faulty conditions corrected.

Prof. Simon Baruch says: "There is a striking similarity in some of the causes predisposing to infantile paralysis and beri-beri (a form of acidosis). Both are accompanied by fever and paralysis and both are extremely dangerous. Beri-beri is now known to be due chiefly, if not solely, to absence of vitamins (food salts) in the diet. May not infantile paralysis be likewise traceable to some defect in diet? . . ."

Van Norden describes, in his "Disease of Metabolism and Nutrition," experiments made in the matter of food salts. He says: "The consequence of even slight loss of alkali (food salts) in the dog is a morbid derangement of the nervous system and disturbances of food assimilation. At the expiration of a certain time, death results with spasms."

There is no doubt among scientific men but that a diet deficient in food salts is responsible for much of the "nervousness" and many nerve disorders of the present day. Especially is this true in the case of white-bread eating. When the nerves are not obtaining the proper food to keep them in their delicate balance, is it any wonder that nervousness is so prevalent?

The consumption of foods containing deficient amounts of food salts and the commission of other dietetic errors contribute to the development of cancer. Some cancer specialists declare cancer to be a constitutional disturbance, a result of auto-toxemia produced by overeating and a diet deficient in food salts.

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As to the quantity of food salts one may consume, Prof. Sherman says: "It should be clearly understood that an excess of base-forming elements (food salts) in the food is not in any sense objectionable, since the oxidation processes in the body are constantly yielding such large quantities of carbonic acid that any surplus of base-forming elements (food salts) goes to form bi-carbonates, which not only do not disturb the neutrality, but which act as a reserve material for its maintenance."

It is therefore possible, by eating foods containing an abundance of food salts, to build up a reserve vitality to meet future emergency.

Healthy animals (or persons) fed on food from which the natural salts have been entirely removed, die more quickly than those not fed at all. This is because the body of the former spends much of its energy throwing off poisons produced by eating the devitalized foods, while the body of the latter is not called upon to expend its energy to rid itself of poisons. This should be a sufficient incentive to every person to eat only natural food—food from which none of the food salts have been removed.

Drennin and others point out the necessity of an abundance of food salts in the diet of the pregnant mother, as the growing fetus must be supplied with these elements. Drennin asserts that even the mother's tissues are robbed of their reserve of food salts when proper food is not eaten. Hence disease, especially tuberculosis, frequently follows pregnancy.

Weigert says: "Tuberculous children succumb more quickly when nourished with sugars and starches. The water content of the organism is inversely proportioned

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to the natural immunity. A carbohydrate (sugar and starch) diet increases unnecessarily the amount of water in the tissues and prompts a rapid rise in body weight. Such children who appear plump, round, and well-nourished, are water-logged and show slight power of resistance against infection."

Alfred McCann, of New York City, author of many books and contributor to many publications, is untiring in his efforts to show the harmfulness of using the devitalized foods thrust upon us by food manufacturers, sugar refiners, millers, and others. He describes the death-dealing qualities of denatured food in his report on the foods consumed by the laborers working on the Madeira-Mamore Railroad, a single track railroad, 232 miles long, to connect Brazil with Bolivia for the exploiting of the rubber industry.

The diet of these men, quite deficient in the vital food salts, very closely resembles the diet of the average person. The foods they ate were white bread, white crackers, tapioca, white flour, macaroni, rice, coffee, xarque (a form of dried beef), canned pork and beans, canned sausage, canned jam, corn flakes, oatmeal, condensed milk, and canned spinach.

Four thousand lives were snuffed out in a short period of time as a result of this diet. They died of acidosis, a disease easily avoided by right living.

This startling truth should arouse everyone against the use of refined and denatured foods and against the industries producing these products and forcing them upon the public for the sake of the dollars and cents they bring a few greedy stockholders.

Far more people suffer from acidosis than realize that they have the same disease which killed so many

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of the builders of the Madeira-Mamore railroad. The acidosis condition is modified somewhat by the consumption of natural foods rich in food salts. Many, however, die of this disease. Because persons do not topple over in the streets in paroxysms of pain and die, little or no thought is given to the relation diet may have to the cause of death. Disregarding the natural laws of living does not immediately cause death. It slowly and surely undermines the vitality and lowers the resistance so that any sudden or startling cause brings on an acute disease and terminates life.

Alfred McCann tells of another test made upon twelve convicts, six of them murderers, in a Mississippi penitentiary. Their diet consisted of biscuits, brown gravy, corn bread, grits, hominy, collards, fried mush, rice, coffee, and sugar. Note how closely this diet resembles the diet of the average person, and then read what Mr. McCann says:

"Several of the convicts attempted suicide during the test. Two of them, Guy R. James and D. W. Pitts, made formal application to the penitentiary board to be sent back to their cells in order that they might serve their life terms, in preference to continuing further sufferings." (The twelve men were to be pardoned by the governor for submitting to the test.)

Alfred McCann has brought the same thing to the attention of the public in another striking manner. The German cruiser, *Kronprinz Wilhelm*, was forced to put into Newport News on April 11, 1915, after sailing the seas for 255 days, because of the prevalence of acidosis aboard ship, about which her ship surgeons knew nothing.

In his book, "This Famishing World," McCann

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says: "Alarming conditions began to develop. Typical symptoms of paralysis, dilated heart, atrophy of muscles, and anemia, were marked. Fifty of the men could not stand on their feet. They were dropping at the rate of two a day. It seemed that a curse had descended upon the cruiser and it was plain that the whole crew was rapidly going to pieces.

"The *Kronprinz Wilhelm* would either be manned by five hundred dead bodies in a few more weeks or she would have to make a run of it to the nearest port.

"That is why the German cruiser lay at anchor in the James river, a floating wreck, a hospital ship, a lesson to the American experts who cry 'beri-beri and polished rice,' when red meat and white bread are the real issue."

Meat and white bread, not rice, were the real causes responsible for the condition aboard this ship.

Alfred McCann further says, "Here was a crew of men living in the open air, eating the staple articles of diet, namely: fresh meat, all the fat and cheese they could eat, boiled potatoes, canned vegetables, condensed milk, sugar, tons of fancy cakes, biscuits and white bread, and all the tea and coffee they could drink."

Here were these German sailors eating foods typical of the American meals; eating an abundance of "good, nourishing food"; eating plenty of food that would "stick to the ribs"; eating the foods you are accustomed to eat. Your diet differs from theirs only in this respect that the occasional fresh fruits or vegetables that you eat contain food salts which are sufficient to prevent such a striking condition as the German sailors experienced.

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The truths brought out by this lesson in diet should arouse within each person the apprehension that not only your ill-health may be due to dietetic errors, but that the ill health of the multitude is directly traceable to bad habits of eating.

While the *Kronprinz Wilhelm* was at Newport News, and after it was evident that the men would respond to no form of medication, Alfred McCann suggested the diet, which, being rich in food salts, corrected their condition. When reading the prescribed diet which follows, note that it is rich in those vital food salts which this book holds forth as necessary to health.

"To one hundred pounds of wheat bran add two hundred pounds of water. Leach for twelve hours at one hundred twenty degrees Fahrenheit. Drain off the liquor. Give each man eight ounces of the liquor each morning.

"Give each man one teaspoonful wheat bran, morning and night, until contra-indicated by loose stools.

"Boil cabbage, carrots, parsnips, spinach, onions, turnips together two hours. Drain off the liquor. Discard the residue. Feed the liquor as soup in generous quantities with unbuttered whole wheat bread.

"Wash and peel potatoes. Discard potatoes. Retain the skins. Boil skins and give liquor to men to drink four ounces a day."

Excepting fresh fruit juice and milk, very little else was fed.

Alfred McCann gives further proof of the necessity of fruits and vegetables in the diet by relating the experiences of Roald Amundsen, leader of the Norwegian Antarctic Expedition in the ship *Fram*, 1910-1912, and of Donald B. McMillan, the Arctic Explorer. He

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says, "The *Fram* crew knew nothing of white bread. Not a man was ill for an hour, yet they faced colossal hardships for two full years upon a diet of pemmican, consisting chiefly of oatmeal and dehydrated vegetables, with a little dried ground meat and oats biscuits made of whole oatmeal and milk powder."

Donald B. McMillan says, "Four years of eating whole wheat bread, chocolate, dehydrated fruits and vegetables, surely ought to constitute a very thorough test of the nutritive value of these foods. Just such a prolonged test has convinced me that I could live indefinitely even in the Arctic upon such foods. My own experience has confirmed my conviction that they are truly ideal for the use of all explorers and expeditionary forces.

"I took with me 5,000 pounds of whole wheat biscuits; 2,000 pounds whole wheat flour; 1,080 pounds dehydrated vegetables, equivalent to 10,000 pounds fresh vegetables, including potatoes, rhubarb, turnips, spinach and onions; 12 cases assorted dehydrated soup; 19 crates yellow-eyed beans; 12 crates pea beans; 150 pounds Scotch green peas; 200 pounds yellow split peas; 1,000 pounds dried apples and apricots; 608 pounds prunes; 300 pounds raisins; 900 pounds chocolate, bitter and sweet; 1,000 pounds brown sugar; 42 cases baked beans; an assortment of nuts, dates, figs, lime juice, grape juice, and a small assortment of canned peaches, pears, cranberries, apples, cherries, plums, corn, peas, tomatoes and squash.

"We all were most decidedly impressed by the wonderful flavor and invigorating quality of the dehydrated fruits and vegetables."

In "The Heart of the Antarctic," by Shackleton, the

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author says: "In the first place the food must be wholesome and nourishing in the highest degree. During our entire trip from 1907 to 1909, we did not develop a single case of sickness, relying almost exclusively upon whole wheat biscuit, dehydrated fruits and vegetables, marrowfat peas, lentils, and kidney beans.

"We carried with us dried prunes, peaches, apricots, raisins, currants, apples, dehydrated potatoes, carrots, cabbage, onions, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, celery, spinach, parsley, mint, rhubarb, mushrooms, and artichokes, to the extent of 3,800 pounds, with 2,240 pounds of whole wheat biscuits."

The experience of these three men should convince any skeptic of the value and necessity of fruits and vegetables in the diet. These Polar explorers, subjected to inconceivable hardships and struggles, such as were unknown to many others, lived on a diet of more than fifty per cent of fruits and vegetables. Nowhere in their diet do we find listed refined sugar, white flour, tapioca, spaghetti, macaroni, and the many other unnatural, devitalized, so-called "good, nourishing foods" which are found upon the average American table!

Here were these men living largely upon fruits and vegetables which maintained their bodily warmth in a climate far colder than the average American can imagine. Yet how few people in this country ever think of the importance and necessity of making fruits and vegetables a part of the winter diet, except to use, as a matter of course, canned vegetables, which are greatly inferior to the dehydrated vegetables eaten by the explorers. Note the similarity of the diets of the sailors of the *Kronprinz Wilhelm* and the average American; then compare these with the diet of the

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Polar explorers, bearing in mind the fact that the Polar explorers remained free from disease.

DEVITALIZED FOODS

The more natural the food—the diet—the more normal the health.

What are natural foods? Natural foods are those which come to us in their natural state for our consumption. If foods require some method of preparation, such as milling or cooking, they should be so prepared that they retain as nearly as possible their natural elements.

There are two ways of preparing foods—the wrong way (it is the common way) which needs no explanation—and the right way, which is explained in this book.

Foods should be so prepared that they retain, as nearly as possible, their natural elements. These elements will be destroyed partially, if not wholly, by wrong methods of manufacture or wrong preparation in cooking.

Nature, when she prepares foods in her laboratory, compounds them in such a manner that the elements contained in those foods harmonize. It should be the aim, therefore, of those preparing foods to prepare them in such a manner that the natural elements will not be thrown out of harmony. Foods thrown out of chemical harmony become devitalized. White sugar, white flour, corn meal as usually sold, polished rice, pearled barley and hominy are devitalized foods.

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RAW FOOD VS. COOKED FOOD

The American people eat too much cooked food and too little raw food.

Many follow a diet of unfired or raw food even to the matter of cereals. This is carrying the idea beyond a practical point. We use so much energy in our everyday intensive work, that it is unwise to tax the digestion by eating raw grains. Cooking raw grains breaks down the cellulose walls, or jackets, around the tiny particles of starch, so that the digestive fluids, principally the saliva, can act more thoroughly upon the starch.

Cooking meat breaks down the connective tissue, which, being thus softened, gives freer access to the digestive fluids.

In general, cooking is the application of heat to foods to make them more digestible and more palatable. Too often, however, food is made palatable at the expense of digestibility. That is, some foods, as prepared, are bad mixtures. Some are cooked with such a high degree of heat that the natural food salts are partially destroyed, resulting in an indigestible mass, although it appeals to the senses of taste and smell. Such cooking is not food preparation, and ought not to be tolerated at home or in public eating houses.

Those who habitually (which too often means without thinking) eat foods prepared to "tickle the palate" regardless of their digestibility, will find that it takes days, perhaps weeks, to develop a normal, healthy taste for natural foods, properly prepared.

Complex cooking, which means fancy cooking, is not only dangerous to health, but enslaves the house-

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wife and forces her to cater to the perverted appetite of those for whom she cooks. This slavery has sent many a wife and mother to an early grave, or worse, to an invalid's bed or an asylum cell. Complex cooking—fancy cooking—is worse than needless toil. Many wives and mothers would have better health and live happier lives if the time spent in the needless preparation of food were spent in rest and recreation.

The time spent in preparing "fancy dishes" could be better used in the preparation of vegetables and salads—the foods which build mental and physical health. As fruits and vegetables should form the major part of all food eaten, special attention should be given to their proper preparation.

Many prepared foods are sold because they have the supposed advantage of being "pre-digested." Such foods are not commended, for it is possible that they were prepared with such an extreme degree of heat that all, or nearly all, of their natural elements are destroyed, which would make these foods unnatural foods.

The more remote foods are from their natural condition, the less suitable they are in the diet. Many good foods, as fruit, are often made almost worthless by the process of preparation. Fruit should be served uncooked, whenever possible, as cooking reduces and throws out of harmony the vital food salts. The same is true of some vegetables, such as cabbage.

VEGETABLES

Food-salts, acidosis and the importance of raw fruits, raw vegetables and cooked non-starchy vege-

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tables in the diet, is a revelation to many readers. It may be a greater revelation to know that the usual manner of preparing vegetables is grossly wrong. It is wrong to cook vegetables with meat, butter or other fat. It is also wrong to cook them in so much water that the water must be drained off.

Nature so prepares food in her laboratory that the elements in the food harmonize, and cooking should not disturb this harmony, nor change the composition of the vital elements and food-salts. From a practical standpoint, most of the vegetables placed in Lists A and B should be cooked, although cooking more or less de-organizes the elements and food-salts, the major part of the salts being extracted from the vegetables and dissolved in the water. This water is generally thrown away, and thus the food salts, the most valuable part of the vegetables, are wasted. The up-to-the-minute cook has learned that this "orthodox" or conventional way of cooking vegetables, not only lessens the palatability of the food, but requires considerable artificial seasoning.

Vegetables should be of good quality. After being prepared, they should not stand long in water, unless they are to be cooked in that water. Enough water should be used to prevent burning, and it should be unnecessary to pour away any after cooking. What little is left should be served with the vegetables, or it may be added to soup. Add no salt or seasoning while cooking. This should be added before serving, or at the table. However, food is better without much seasoning.

When the lid is tight-fitting it is not necessary to cook with great heat. Boiling with intense heat is a

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mistake. It makes burning more likely, and the vegetables less wholesome for it tends to de-organize, or throw out of harmony, the food-salts.

Steam-cooking is the best way to cook vegetables. When this is not possible, cook at a low temperature (simmering). Time and trouble are saved and the method is good. The pressure cooker and the fireless cooker are satisfactory to many. A double boiler reduces the danger of burning, but requires longer cooking. Whichever method is used, no surplus water should remain when the cooking is completed.

When using dehydrated vegetables, it is, of course, necessary to use sufficient water to allow for the absorption that will take place. Then cooking is resumed as with the fresh vegetables.

The value and sufficiency of fruits and vegetables as food is well stated by J. H. Tilden, M. D., editor of the *Philosophy of Health* magazine. "The cow can live exclusively on grass, which, for the sake of the dietetic hint it carries, let us call salad or fruit; for grass, like green vegetable salad and fruit, carries the structural building elements—cell salts, proteins and carbohydrates—enough to wrap the cow in a comfortable coat of flesh.

"Dr. Haig, the great English diet specialist, declares that grass, salad vegetables and fruits are all free from uric acid. Uric acid is a product of animal metabolism; that is, a product of chemical action within the body.

"If cattle can eat grass that is very low in protein, and from that grass can build flesh, and also furnish milk, which is an ideal protein-bearing food, why

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should it be necessary for man to live on either bread or meat?

"If the growing child and the growing calf, both of which require more protein for building than the full-grown adults, can secure enough building material from the exclusive use of milk, why should it be thought necessary for the full-grown of either man or cow to have something more than milk or grass, for surely the adult does not require the "building material" required by the growing child? When then is it necessary to eat anything more than fruits, salads and dairy products?

"We know from observation that cattle (when full-grown) thrive well on grass. When it is necessary to have the young mammalia develop into large animals they are encouraged to live on milk. Why? Because milk contains the elements necessary for growth.

"We have also observed that it is easy to dwarf the young by simply keeping them away from their mothers or from having sufficient milk. Calves deprived of milk grow large abdomens, but otherwise are smaller and are always stunted in growth, and remain so for life.

"The facts stated prove that man can live better, longer and more efficiently by following a simple, non-complex diet. Those who are really progressive (dietically) have learned this, but it appears to be very hard for the general public to shake off the idea that full-grown people must eat largely of foods rich in protein or building material. When an ideal food is to be selected, bread and meat only are thought of. This is a mistaken belief, which a little observation and attention to obvious facts will correct.

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"How many parents have criticized their children for wanting to eat fried chicken to the exclusion of other foods! I am safe in saying that nearly all parents have said to their children: 'If you do not eat bread with your meat, you shall not have any more meat; if you will not eat bread, you are not to have any more jam, preserves or jellies.'" (A combination of meat and bread is a bad mixture, and jam, jellies or preserves are not desirable additions to the diet of either child or adult. If eaten, they should never be eaten with bread.)

"No doubt a desire to practice economy has had something to do with forcing bread on children. Economy might better be practiced in some other manner, for the sooner the profession and the public learn that eating of bread and meat is the secret of the high cost of living, the better. These foods add to the high cost of living, because they are largely responsible for sickness and the expense attending it.

"Encouraging people to believe that bread and meat are the staffs of life is the cause of the wholesale overeating practiced everywhere. Excessive eating of either of these foods builds morbidity of mind and body. These foods taken to excess grow sensual habits.

"Fruits and raw vegetables are not looked upon as of any special worth. Most doctors believe that such eating is a slow form of starvation, whereas a diet of fruits, vegetables, dairy products and limited quantities of well-baked whole grain bread will give health and strength for any emergency.

"Probably there is ten times as much bread and meat eaten as should be. The cost in ill-health produced by

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overeating on these foods is the cause of most of the poverty and crime abounding everywhere.

“Nitrogen (which is one of the predominant elements of many of the staple foods) is the most deadly enemy of oxygen (which is present in fruits and vegetables.) Oxygen stands for life, whereas nitrogen stands for death. The advisability of having fruits and vegetables in the diet should thus be apparent.”

FRUIT

Unfortunately, the value and necessity of fresh and dried fruit in the diet is much misunderstood and much underestimated by the American people.

Fruits have been looked upon as “dainties,” “side dishes,” or “tid-bits,” and are used or served usually, to grace the table as a bouquet of flowers might do.

Fruits have also been looked upon as low in nutritive value as well as being expensive.

Fruit is more than a “tid-bit”; it is a vital necessity in the diet; it is one of the most economical foods on to-day’s market; it is high in nutritive value.

To obtain the maximum value from fruit, it is necessary to know what fruits are best to eat; the proper way of preparing them; the most favorable time to eat them; and the foods with which they may be eaten. Page 216 should be read in conjunction with this chapter, especially by those who have discomfort from eating fruit.

When purchasing fresh fruit see to it that the fruit is neither under-ripe nor over-ripe. The unripe fruit is not valuable as a food, for the elements it contains have not reached full development, and are not matured

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and developed as nature intended them to be. As fruit ripens, it turns from starch to sugar, becoming sweeter and more palatable. Overripe fruit tends to decay quickly, and is not wholesome.

Ripening bananas undergo a change similar to that of other fruit. The discredit which has come upon bananas is largely due to the fact that they are usually eaten before they are properly ripened, and eaten by persons who have considerable digestive fermentation. Bananas should not be eaten until the digestion is sound. An unripe banana should not be eaten any more than should an unripe melon. The best bananas are those which are full and plump and show full development before being picked. The skin should be partially black, not the yellow or golden color. Bananas are best when covered with tiny brown spots, much like the complexion of a freckled-faced boy.

Dried fruit should be prepared without chemicals, for the action of these chemicals within the human body produces great harm. Insist that all dried fruits which you purchase are properly dried without chemicals. Otto Carqué, a distinguished authority on the subject of fruit, and whose writings are worthy of careful reading, says as follows:

"In the process of drying fruits, sulphurous acid is chiefly employed in the form of fumes of burning sulphur, applied either to the food products themselves, in the course of manufacture, or to the containers in which the food products are held. Desiccated fruits, pared or unpared, are subjected after the removal of the pit or core, to the fumes of burning sulphur, in what is known as a 'sulphur box.' The following reasons are given for the practice of sulphuring:

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- (1) To produce as clear and intense a yellow color as possible.
- (2) To conceal decayed portions of the fruit.
- (3) To prevent fermentation and decay during the drying of the fruit.
- (4) To protect the fruit during the drying from flies and other insects, the larvæ of which would otherwise develop after the fruit was stored.
- (5) To kill the cells of the fruit and thus make the texture more porous, which expedites drying.

"There is another reason why sulphur is in favor with fruit growers. Highly sulphured fruits are preserved with a lower degree of desiccation than those not sulphured, and for this reason a greater weight of fruit is produced from a given weight of the raw material. It is not difficult to preserve a water content of 30 per cent or over in the finished product when liberal sulphuring is practiced.

"Numerous experiments carried on by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, former chief chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture, have shown that the use of sulphurous acid in foods is deleterious, that it never adds anything to the flavor or quality of a food, but renders it both less palatable and less wholesome. Sulphurous acid retards the assimilation of food material and overworks the kidneys, which have to remove all the added sulphur from the body. Another effect which the administration of sulphur produces, and one more serious still, is found in the impoverishment of the blood in respect to the number of red and white corpuscles therein. Sulphur, like all other preservatives, as benzoic acid, saccharin, etc., is purely a drug, devoid of food value, exerting deleterious and harmful effects.

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The addition of any form of sulphurous acid to products intended for human food should, therefore, be avoided.

"Whenever the sulphuring of dried fruit has been criticized or threatened by law, the California fruit packers have claimed that to forbid this practice would ruin a great California industry." This would certainly be a bad thing, but such a calamity need not follow the non-sulphuring of fruits, for a well-known pure food company in California has put up unsulphurized fruits for several years.

The principal food elements of ripe fruits are the "fruit sugars," whose function, within the body, is to produce heat and energy. All fruits contain sugar; some, chiefly the sweet fruits, being richer in fruit sugar than others. Because a fruit is acid to the taste, it does not imply that such fruit lacks fruit sugar. It is present in smaller quantities.

Fruit which may be eaten raw without sugar will require the addition of sugar to make it palatable when cooked, as cooking causes a chemical change in the elements of the fruits.

Dried fruits can, however, usually be prepared without cooking, and without using commercial, or white, sugar for sweetening.

Raw fruits stand paramount among all foods as anti-fermentics and anti-scorbutics. That is, raw fruit is the greatest enemy of the condition known as "acidosis." The anti-fermentic and anti-scorbutic qualities of raw fruit lie in the abundance of food salts which they contain in their natural state.

When fruits are cooked their natural elements and natural food salts are de-organized or thrown out of

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harmony. They almost entirely lose their anti-fermentic and anti-scorbutic properties, for cooking destroys the life and action of the salts. The fresh juicy fruits, when properly used, (see page 216), are the best anti-fermentic and anti-scorbutic fruits.

Dried fruits should be free from chemicals, and should be dried according to the best methods of drying, or dehydration, as the process is called.

In sections of the country where fresh fruit cannot be obtained the year round, canned fruits are used more extensively than dried fruits. Canned fruits prepared with commercial sugar are not recommended, and none of the menus in this book are intended to include them. Although cooked or canned fruits are not recommended, if their use is insisted upon they should be sweetened with honey or dark brown sugar, rather than commercial sugar, and should be put up in lacquered tins or glass jars. The latter are preferable.

The science of dehydrating food is so simple that any household may dry fruit and vegetables during the season for use out of season. This process has revolutionized the method of keeping foods, and is far superior to the old-time method of canning with commercial sugar.

Cooked fruits are not so desirable for many reasons, one being the partial or complete destruction of the anti-fermentic and anti-scorbutic action of the fruit. With this action destroyed, the fruits themselves are more apt to ferment when eaten. Usually, however, cooked fruit is combined with sugar, either at the time of cooking or when served. Not only is this combination bad and conducive to fermentation, but the common custom is to eat cooked fruit with

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bread, cereals, puddings and other starch preparations. Such a combination is dangerous, producing an acid fermentation within the digestive tract, giving rise not only to digestive troubles, but also causing that condition known as "acidosis." This custom of combining sugar with fruit and fruit with starch is so common that it will be difficult to accept the truth of the statement without going into technical details. An intelligent test of this statement in practice will dispel any doubt as to the harm that the combination causes.

Inasmuch as many of the staple foods are deficient in valuable food salts, and are further robbed of them by the ordinary method of cooking, other foods, such as raw vegetables and raw fruits, must be supplied in the diet to prevent, partly, if not wholly, the fermentation of foods deficient in food salts.

Jams, jellies and preserves are not recommended. If used, they should be made with honey or dark brown sugar—not with white sugar. They should never be eaten with bread or other starch foods.

Many artificial fruit flavors are made in the laboratory to resemble the odor and flavor of fresh fruits; such as apple, peach, pineapple, strawberry, raspberry, and banana. These lack nutritive qualities and, in many instances, are actually dangerous, because they are used to disguise foods which in themselves are not good food. Artificial fruit flavors are used instead of pure fruit juice almost entirely at soda fountains, and are harmful, if not dangerous, to drink. (McCann.)

Strawberries, or other berries, should never be made into shortcake or eaten with starchy food. The mixture is bad and causes serious digestive disturbances.

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This is one reason why strawberries disagree with many persons.

See page 216 for special information.

DEHYDRATION

Dehydration is the process of removing water from vegetables and fruits, so that they will not decay. The process is simply a method of passing heated air over the fruits or vegetables at a temperature low enough to prevent changes in the cell structure, so that the fruit or vegetable retains its full food value, and the vital food salts are unaltered by heat, as happens when they are cooked.

Dehydration supersedes the old-time and laborious canning methods.¹

Millions of persons living in northern zones do not eat a green salad or a succulent vegetable from the late part of one summer to the early part of the next. These millions live without the most essential food that Nature gives, their winter-time conception of a vegetable being a boiled potato or a can of tomatoes. Dehydrated vegetables are nearly equal to the fresh product. Some people who live where the fruits and vegetables are more or less stale before they are eaten, declare them to be superior to the fresh product.

Dehydrated foods not only will create a year-round demand equal to the consumption during the fruit and vegetable season, but they bring to those living far from gardens and orchards the benefit of these essential foods. Increased consumption of these foods will not

NOTE 1. Detailed information can be obtained from the bulletins issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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produce a shortage. Millions of tons now wasted, because inaccessible to a market, will be dehydrated at the field and orchard when the needs demand it. The transportation problem will also be simplified, for one barrel of dried vegetables is equivalent to thirty barrels of the non-dried.

This method is superior to the common method of drying fruits with sulphurous acid.

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THE foods belonging to this class, chiefly lean meats, fish, fowl, game, legumes, and nuts, build or rebuild the body. Bread and other products made from the whole grain of wheat, Indian corn, oats, barley, rice, rye or buckwheat, also belong to this class, because they contain some building elements. However, they are listed under Class Three, their predominant function being the production of heat and energy.

Vegetarians and non-vegetarians have long differed over the foods of this class, especially over meat, their discussions bringing the food issue to the front.

The discussion of the subject from a moral or humanitarian standpoint will not be taken up here.

Some contend that meat is essential to health, ridiculing the non-meat eater as a fanatic. The vegetarian, on the other hand, looks with contempt upon meat eating, declaring it to be responsible for most of the ills of the world.

Each side has some element of truth. The improper use of meat is responsible for much harm, but the same is true of foods which the vegetarian substitutes for it.

The best scientific investigations and experiments indicate that meat is not strictly necessary, and that the health of the American people would really be better if meat were eliminated from the diet, for the

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diet of the average person contains enough "building" material without the addition of meat. Meat, usually eaten with other hearty foods, supplies an excess of building foods.

Undeniable findings of scientists, after long and careful investigation, prove that the normal human body cannot utilize more protein (building material) daily than is contained in approximately four ounces of either beefsteak, roast beef, chicken, fish, ham or lamb chops; in fact, any meat excepting that which is very fat. This amount of protein (building material) is emphatically declared to be the extreme limit—even for gluttons—and any amount eaten in excess of this must be excreted as waste from the body, at the expense of the kidneys.

Unless we greatly reduce our daily consumption of foods which supply protein (building material), such as the grains, legumes, etc., meat should be omitted. If, however, the individual insists on having meat in his diet, he must understand the simple dietary laws that govern meat eating.

The meat packers, by extensive advertising, are trying to offset the tendency to eat less meat. They urge the public to eat more meat, declaring that it gives one more "pep"—more energy—that it will make "human dynamos." Such advertising benefits the packers, but it certainly does not contribute to the welfare of man. Meat is not an energy-producing food—it is a building food, simply helping to repair the worn-out body cells. The body cells do not wear out sufficiently, regardless of how hard a man works, to require more than four ounces of meat, or its equivalent, a day, and any amount eaten beyond that does not produce heat or

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energy; it simply stimulates, and the packers mistake this stimulation for energy—for "pep." The time comes when meat ceases to be stimulating—there is a reaction—for stimulation, when carried beyond a given point, is ALWAYS followed by a reaction and the "human dynamo" must go to the "junk heap," for continued stimulation wears out the nervous system, producing kidney disease, hardening of the arteries, and heart trouble. Meat is a stimulating food, and that is why its harmful effects are usually misinterpreted—why the stimulation is mistaken for "pep," "ginger," energy.

Many vegetarians would have us believe that omitting meat will dispel disease and bring health. This is not true. It is necessary to go further than this. It is just as essential to health for a person to know the food laws governing vegetarianism, as it is for the meat eater to know the laws governing meat eating.

Those familiar with menus recommended by the majority of vegetarian writers know that fruit, vegetables, bread, baked beans, rice, potatoes, and nut butter may often be included in the menu of one meal. In fact, many of the diets advocated by vegetarians are capable of producing greater harm than the average diet of the meat eater.

Diseases brought on by excessive amounts of meat must be cured by withholding meat, but if an excessive intake of some meat substitute is taken, a cure will not necessarily follow. Poison is poison, whether one kind or another, and disease is disease, whether caused by an excessive intake of meat, or by an excessive intake of a meat substitute.

On this subject, Dr. J. H. Tilden says:

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"Whatever else food does for the body, it is first, last and all the time a stimulant. Food in required quantities gives the body the stimulation necessary, but when used in excess of bodily requirements, it overstimulates. It is then that food becomes a drug—a poison.

"So far as health is concerned, there is no difference, except in degree, between the over-stimulation from meat, which is albumin, and over-stimulation from alcohol. The effect of both is enervating, and when enervation is pronounced, elimination is inhibited, and auto-toxemia follows.

"What difference does it make whether we die from diabetes, caused by starch poisoning, or from neuritis or delirium tremens, caused by alcohol poisoning, or from rheumatic heart disease or apoplexy, caused by meat poisoning?

"Poison is poison. It is all a matter of degree. Meat poisoning cannot kill more surely than bread poisoning. Suppose meat creates acute inflammatory rheumatism, and starch or bread causes bursal rheumatism, and alcohol brings on gout—can there be much choice?"

MEAT

Meats should be of good quality, and should come from healthy animals. The average individual has little supervision over this important factor, depending upon Federal and State inspection. Cattle that have been forced in their feeding (stall-fed) to such a degree that the flesh is surcharged with poisons generated within the body of the animal, or hogs that are fattened to the point of fatty degeneration, cannot

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be called wholesome food. Yet this is the meat commonly sold on the market and gives the vegetarians one of their chief arguments against meat eating.

Sheep are amazingly free from the disease prevalent among cattle and hogs, because they will not eat many of the foods commonly fed to the cattle and hogs.

Meat of good quality should be properly cared for from the time the animal is killed to the time of consumption. Commercialism often places meat utterly unfit for food before the consumer. The traveling public is at the mercy of those who dispose of meat unfit for food, and it is usually advisable for the traveler to order no meat other than beefsteak, mutton, or lamb, as these are more apt to be of good quality than other meats. Sea food, such as fish, oysters and clams, are unsafe foods to order in a public eating house unless such house is under very strict observation and the source of supply is untainted.

The following suggestions, many of which are taken from the works of Alfred McCann, should be of assistance to purchasers of meat and fish, enabling them to distinguish the healthy from the unhealthy.

Pork and veal are pale in color. Other meat should have a healthy red color. It should be a dark, rich, but dull red. A purplish color indicates that the animal died a natural death—was not slaughtered. Meat of a pale pinkish or bluish color should be rejected as coming from diseased animals. A blazing red color indicates that the meat has been chemically treated.

Wet, water-logged, soggy, soft, gelatinous, flabby meat is always poor in quality.

Meat of freshly-killed animals or meat merely chilled is comparatively dry. Meat which discharges

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its juices on the platter in large quantities is frozen meat which has been thawed.

Meat is a poor conductor of heat. That is, heat penetrates to the center of large pieces very slowly. Dr. Woodhead, of the British Royal Commission, has found that the center of a joint weighing six pounds never obtained a higher temperature than 104 degrees Fahrenheit, during ordinary cooking. This is not sufficient to destroy parasites that may be in the meat. He found that cooking meat by boiling was the most trustworthy method. Boiling, however, does not always make the meat most palatable. If the water in the meat, or water in which the meat is cooked, is discarded, the residue becomes a starvation food.

The breast of chicken and game is digested more easily than any other form of meat.

Meat with a large percentage of fat is difficult of digestion. If the digestion is below normal, pork, which is the fattest of meats, should not be eaten.

Lamb and mutton are probably the most wholesome of all meat foods, because sheep are quite free from the diseases affecting a large proportion of the steers and swine offered for slaughter.

Mutton is more digestible than beef, because its fibers are much finer and its connective tissues loose.

Veal is considered difficult of digestion, because of its insipid taste. It does not stimulate the flow of the digestive juices as much as other meats.

Bacon is not, strictly considered, a "building food" like other meat. Fat bacon is nearly pure fat. Bacon can be eaten by some without marked ill effects, but it is one of the richest foods known and should be eaten in small quantities. It should be eaten sparingly, ex-

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cept in very cold weather, for it is a fat—an oil—and is a producer of heat.

Beef tea or beef extract should never be used. It is frequently made from the flesh of old cows, known in the packing industry as “canners” or “downers.” In boiling, the cast-off cells of the old flesh and the waste products of its muscles are dissolved in water, consequently they form the extract or “tea.” And then the remainder—the solid parts which are left—sometimes become “canned corned beef,” or “roast canned beef.” (McCann).

Be cautious about fish. Know that it is fresh. In northern Europe only live fish are sold. Fish with “sunken” eyes have long been dead, and should never be bought. Fish is eaten in the same dietary combination as other meats.

Oysters and clams should be freshly taken from approved waters, and eaten in the same dietary combinations as other meats.

Meat in any form is deficient in food-salts and should not be eaten unless accompanied by fresh fruit, fresh vegetables or cooked non-starchy vegetables.

Flesh foods putrefy very quickly when held at a temperature of about 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Flesh foods, if not properly and promptly digested, remain long enough in the moist temperature (which is about 100 degrees Fahrenheit) of the digestive tract to putrefy, thus creating poisons in the body. This is important and should be reason enough for the use of only strictly fresh meat in very small amounts in the diet.

Flesh foods decompose rapidly when taken out of cold storage.

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CHEESE

"Store" cheese is a "building food," and a good meat substitute for those who digest it well. It can take the place of meat in the meal and should be eaten in the same dietary combinations as meat. (See page 160.)

Only those with very good digestions should eat cheese (excepting cottage cheese) at a meal where starch—bread or crackers—is eaten. Cheese, like meat, should be eaten with fruits and vegetables.

There are about 350 varieties of cheese, many highly flavored, due to bacterial action. Those with a strong odor should be left alone. Only mild cheeses should be eaten.

The best cheese is that known as "cottage cheese." This is an ideal meat substitute and one of the best of building foods.

EGGS

Eggs are a common and popular "building food," taking the place of meat with many people. They are poison to some people, especially those with coated tongues, slow digestions, or sluggish livers. Such persons should never eat eggs.

Eggs should not, ordinarily, be eaten with starch, but should be eaten with fruits and vegetables. Eggs are a substitute for meat, hence no meat or other meat substitute should be eaten on the day eggs are eaten. Even the hardest workers should not eat more than two eggs a day.

Eggs are best from a digestive standpoint when

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strictly fresh and prepared in a manner known as "coddling." (Page 275.)

Raw eggs and "egg nog" are a delusion, especially so in those diseases accompanied by loss of flesh and strength. Prof. Sherman found that raw eggs remain in the stomach longer than soft boiled eggs. The digestive fluids apparently digest an egg more easily when the capsules of the cells have been broken down by cooking.

It is a delusion to feed quantities of raw eggs to those seriously ill. Under such a method of "stuffing," which some choose to call "dieting," patients may grow worse. Is it any wonder that dieting has been brought into disrepute!

Eggs contain a surplus of phosphorus that overstimulates the nervous system. To feed eggs to children is undesirable.

LEGUMES

Dried Beans, Dried Peas, Lentils and Peanuts

Dried beans and peas are both meat and bread in the dietary, are exceedingly concentrated and, unless eaten strictly within digestive capacity, are very difficult to digest. Ignorance of these facts leads to abuse of their use. Many persons, with slow or weak digestions, can digest meat, but cannot digest beans or peas; some of the reasons being that beans or peas are frequently improperly cooked, insufficiently masticated, or eaten in quantities beyond the bodily requirements.

Legumes require thorough mastication, for they are "bread." That is, they are very starchy, and improper-

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erly masticated starch is certain to cause digestive disturbances.

Legumes are also "meat," for they are rich in building material—containing twice as much per pound as meat. If four ounces of lean meat is declared sufficient for even the hardest worker, it is obvious that legumes should be eaten in very small amounts—not over two ounces daily by those whose digestions are good, provided no meat, fish, eggs, or other meat substitute is eaten that day. A person should eat very little bread the day legumes are eaten. Two ounces of beans is a startlingly small amount. Legumes cannot be highly recommended as an addition to the diet, for most persons will not eat them in moderation.

Dr. J. H. Tilden puts the gist of the subject thus: "The composition of beans and peas, compared with that of other foods, gives them the appearance of being superior to all others in food value, and, if fully as digestible, they are superior to other foods. But, 'there's the rub'—they are not so easily taken care of by the digestion, and living on them exclusively, or nearly so, will cause premature aging and bowel disease."

Beans and peas, if eaten, must be properly prepared, masticated thoroughly, and eaten within the digestive capacity.

Beans and peas are ordinarily prepared by soaking them in water over night, pouring off the water the following morning. More water is added, the whole, perhaps, parboiled, and the water again drained off. More water is then added in which the beans are cooked. This method removes most of the food-salts—the salts necessary to prevent the fermentation of the

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beans or peas during digestion. Proper preparation and cooking retains these food salts. (See page 276.)

What has been said about peas and beans applies also to lentils, which are not in common use in this country. They are the most valuable of the legume foods.

Beans, peas and lentils should be used in about the same dietary combinations as meat, except that it is not advisable to eat them with acid or sub-acid fruits. They are best when eaten with raw green vegetables.

PEANUTS

The peanut is not a nut, but a legume, and belongs to the dried bean, dried pea and lentil family. It is one of Nature's most concentrated foods—containing about forty per cent fat, twenty-five per cent building material and twenty-five per cent heat and energy-producing elements, making it more concentrated than many other foods. Like other concentrated foods, it is usually eaten in excessive quantities.

Two ounces of peanuts is a very liberal serving for the main part of a meal. Yet it is common for a person to eat four, six or even eight ounces between meals.

Peanuts are best prepared by moderate roasting; a high roast frees fat acids that irritate the lining of the stomach. Peanuts require thorough mastication.

As peanuts are so concentrated, they should not be eaten with other concentrated foods—nuts, meat, cheese, dried peas or dried beans. Peanut butter may be sparingly used with bread if one is in good health.

Peanut butter is becoming very popular. Some brands are chiefly paste and contain more flour than peanuts. The peanut butter should be in very fine

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granules. Peanut butter can be made at home, by using the pulverizing attachment accompanying food choppers, first blanching the peanuts by placing them in a coarse bag and rubbing vigorously. It may be necessary to add or remove oil from the peanuts—depending upon the oil content of the peanut used. The Virginia peanut is deficient in oil. The Spanish peanut is rich in oil. A blend of the two gives a butter of about the right consistency. Peanuts for peanut butter should be only moderately roasted. If kept too long the butter will become rancid, hence it is best to make it in small quantities. Store it in a cool place.

Those in good health may occasionally substitute peanut butter for dairy butter, but on account of being so concentrated and containing such a large percentage of "building material," not more than one-half ounce (a level tablespoonful) should ordinarily be used at a meal. One ounce would be a very large serving.

Peanut oil is readily obtainable on the market for use on salads. Olive oil is superior, and cottonseed oil is inferior, to peanut oil.

NUTS

Too little thought is given to nuts as a food, except as they terminate a "Soup to Nuts" meal. It is as absurd to end a hearty meal with nuts, which are rich in fat and building elements, as it is to end the meal with a dessert of fat beefsteak. Eating nuts in this absurd manner, as well as eating them late at night, or when not needed, has made "indigestion" synonymous with nuts.

Nuts being very concentrated, one pound equaling

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about two and a half pounds of beefsteak, should be eaten in small quantities. Two ounces of nut meats are sufficient for one meal. They should be eaten only as a part of a meal, and can be substituted for meat in a "meat" meal. Nuts are used in about the same combinations with other foods as meat. That is, they may be eaten with fresh or dried fruits and raw or cooked vegetables.

Nuts should be well masticated. If the teeth are defective, the nuts should be ground in a hand mill. Most of the nut foods on the market are largely, and sometimes entirely, made of peanuts, because peanuts cost considerably less than true nuts.

Most nuts should be blanched, because the hull or skin is irritating to the lining of the stomach. To blanch the nuts, soak them in warm water until the skins can be easily removed. Coconuts and Brazil nuts have to be peeled.

English walnuts, almonds, pecans and Brazil nuts are the nuts most extensively used in this country. The filbert, one of the best of nuts, should be more commonly used. Chestnuts are very starchy, and really are not a meat substitute. They should be boiled or roasted before being eaten, and should only be eaten as a part of a simple meal. Coconuts should not be eaten by those having slow digestions or weak stomachs.

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JUST as the body requires certain elements to build it up or keep it in repair, so does it require certain elements to produce internal heat and energy. These heat and energy-producing elements are found in starch, sugar and fat.

Perhaps three to five times as much heat and energy-producing food is eaten as is necessary. The over-consumption is largely due to ignorance of the necessary and normal amount a person requires, and popular ideas on this matter are quite inaccurate. An individual may be lazy, "tired," listless and low in energy, and to overcome this is urged to increase his consumption of energy-producing foods. It appears logical, but it is absolutely incorrect. The individual's condition is due to too much staple food, and his body, it might be said, is filled with "clinkers." These "clinkers" should be removed, and this can ONLY be accomplished by temporarily withholding the staple foods and eating foods rich in food salts, or by fasting.

STARCH

The principal starchy foods in daily use are bread, cereals, or any product made from wheat, Indian corn, oats, barley, rice, rye, buckwheat, sweet potatoes, white potatoes and American artichokes. Dried beans, dried

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peas, lentils and peanuts are also very starchy, but they have been listed with the building foods—Class Two.

BREAD AND CEREALS

Starch is largely consumed in the form of grain ground into flour or meal; rye and wheat being ground into flour, and corn and oats into meal. Corn is much used in the form of hominy and grits. Nearly all the grains enter into breakfast foods. As the grains furnish most of our starch supply, and three to five times the required amount of starch is eaten, the discussion of starch eating and "starch-poisoning" is largely confined to the subject of grains ("Bread and Cereals").

"Starch-poisoning" and "acidosis" are really synonymous terms, for the latter is invariably caused by overconsumption of starch and sugar, both by the vegetarian and the non-vegetarian. As Dr. Tilden says, "What difference does it make whether or not we are ill and die of a disease brought about by eating too much meat, or one caused by eating too much sugar and cereal starch?" The only difference is in the trade-name applied to the disease—the name given to the disease which the individual may have, as a result of his improper eating.

The bad habit of eating too much starch is rapidly growing as a result of the "no-meat eating" movement, and the large quantity of starch consumed is probably due to its excellent keeping qualities, its ease of preparation and its apparent cheapness. It is true that grains (starch) can be stored and kept indefinitely, but is a food cheap when its improper use brings disease with its attending miseries? The ease and sim-

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plicity of its preparation is responsible for its over-consumption, but would it not be wiser to give more time to the preparation of life and health-giving foods, such as fruits and vegetables?

Many, abandoning meat eating for a heavy bread eating régime, become nervous wrecks, due to elements contained in cereals which over-stimulate the nervous system. Nervous people, invariably hearty eaters of bread, should abstain from this food, at least temporarily. Potatoes, succulent vegetables and the dried sweet fruits should furnish the substitute.

We need starch, but in moderation, properly prepared, properly cooked, and in its natural form.

Starch is eaten by many as a "fill in." Bread seems to be the handiest food for this purpose, but when it is eaten beyond the normal requirements it detracts from the physical and mental health of the individual, rendering him less efficient and less progressive, and actually holds him in bondage. These persons are eating the least expensive food, so far as the first cost is concerned, yet it proves eventually to be the most expensive because of the handicap placed upon the individual by its over-consumption.

"Starch-poisoning" (acidosis) is America's most prevalent disease—more prevalent than the diseases caused by alcohol, tobacco, and famine; more prevalent because almost everybody overeats on sugar and cereal starch and is starch-poisoned, whereas the percentage suffering from the other causes is relatively small.

The digestive tract of the food-drunkard—the starch-poisoned—is like a fermenting vat, with its accompanying carbonic acid gas and alcohol irritating the whole system, paralyzing the brain, beclouding the judgment,

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and reducing efficiency in exactly the same manner as does alcoholic liquor. Grain alcohol is made by a process of fermentation not unlike the process within the digestive tract of many who indulge in imprudent eating, converting themselves into human distilleries! Their digestive tracts resemble a beer vat at a brewery or a mash tub at a distillery, especially if they eat freely of sugar.

This explains why those who eat an excess of cereal starch find it so difficult to give up the habit. Surely, there can be no difference, from a moral standpoint, between those who generate the alcohol within their own digestive tracts, and become food drunkards, and those who drink alcoholic liquors for the "jag" it gives them! There is absolutely no reason for drinking alcohol in any case, and surely the crime is just as great if committed by the food drunkard who takes his alcohol in the form of food! The penalty that must be paid is the same, nevertheless. This question is worthy of the earnest thought of those who abhor alcoholic liquors and at the same time carry a good-sized "jag" from alcohol generated by their foods. The habit of over-eating cereal starch (bread) is difficult to overcome, because it is identically the same as the "jag" habit.

The fermentation and formation of carbonic acid gas and alcohol, caused principally by overeating starch foods, is superinduced by bad mixtures of food, such as sugar combined with starch. Particular attention, therefore, is directed to the matter of combination of foods in all meals. The primary rule is: DO NOT OVEREAT.

How much starch should be eaten? The answer can-

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not be given in ounces, but it is safe for the adult to observe the following rule: Eat concentrated starch only once daily. This starch is usually bread, and should be eaten at the "starch" meal. While potatoes are starchy, they sometimes may be eaten at the "meat" meal.

Dried beans, dried peas, lentils and peanuts are starchy, as well as rich in building elements. Should these be substituted for meat in the "meat" meal, one must be careful not to overeat on them. The legumes are such hearty foods that they practically supply a "meat" meal and a "starch" meal in one. Hence, it is advisable that the other two meals of the day, when legumes are eaten, be confined chiefly to fruits and vegetables. This is the only safe way to avoid taking too much concentrated food that day.

Particular attention should be given to bread eating by those above thirty-five or forty years of age, for less bread is needed as one gets older. By referring to the chapters concerning children, it will be observed that two starch meals daily are recommended. This is because the growing child needs more whole wheat bread than the adult. Persons over thirty-five or forty years of age should drop bread partially from the diet, and sometimes it should be dropped altogether, potatoes and sweet fruits being substituted, but not at the same meal.

Bread is commonly made with yeast, and is eaten before it is twenty-four hours old. This is another habit which needs correcting. The argument offered in its favor is that "everybody uses it." Very true, but does the fact that the majority of men use tobacco make the use of tobacco commendable? The fact that a

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wrong habit is practiced universally does not make that habit right.

Fresh yeast bread has a marked tendency towards fermentation and the formation of carbonic acid gas and alcohol. It should, therefore, be used very sparingly by those in vigorous health, and not at all by people in poor health. Bread is best when not used before it is forty-eight hours old, and then it should be toasted.

Bread made with baking powder is wholesome, and its making is simplified. Choose the very best baking powder, for many powders on the market are worthless.

Bread or biscuits can be made more wholesome by oven-toasting, because toasted bread is usually more thoroughly chewed and insalivated. Bread, cereals and all kinds of starch require very thorough insalivation as the first process in their digestion, or much harm may follow. (See page 43.)

Many who have abandoned meat eating declare that whole wheat is a panacea for all ills and that the more whole wheat or whole grain is eaten, the speedier the cure. Nothing is farther from the truth! Frequently these "food reformers" are more tardy in acknowledging the truth in the matter of food than those who have never known there was a proper way of eating!

Anything in excess may produce great harm, whether it is whole grains or pure water. Moderation should be a guide.

This book indorses the undevitalized, whole grains only—grains as Nature grew them—not the devitalized product, whether that product be white flour, pearled barley, polished rice, degerminated corn meal, spa-

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ghetti, macaroni, "breakfast" foods such as the "farinas," cream of the wheat, corn flakes, etc. Grain products not made from the whole grain are not natural foods. They should never be used.

On this question of refined products, Alfred McCann says, in referring to the foods consumed by the men on the Madeira-Mamore Railroad, "In addition to the white bread (acid-forming) were enormous quantities of hard, white crackers (acid-forming) and tapioca (acid-forming) made from the root of the native cassava plant. Like farina, cream of the wheat, corn flakes, toasties, pearled barley, degerminated corn meal and polished rice, tapioca is a refined, denatured, demineralized, high-caloried, acidifying food. Supplementing these one-sided units of nutrition were large quantities of lard (acid-forming), coffee, sugar (acid-forming), and xarque (acid-forming). A few bags of rice (acid-forming) were also included."

Whole grain flours are made from the entire grain—wheat, corn, rye, rice, etc. Many of the so-called graham, whole wheat, or entire wheat flours do not represent the whole grain, but are simply trade names. Bear this in mind when purchasing whole wheat flour. Better still, follow the suggestion given elsewhere, and grind the whole grains at home, or in a community mill, to insure their freshness and purity.

Millers have found an opportunity to make fortunes by discouraging the use of whole grains as used by our forefathers, giving, instead, a product which has passed through complicated processes of milling. They have discouraged the use of whole grains by extensive advertising, and are demanding a great price for placing their product upon the market, because of the "proc-

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esses" through which they put the grain. With a simple grinding of the whole grain, the public would benefit by a low cost of grinding and placing upon the market. But, by advertising complicated processes, the public has been induced to take what was offered and has paid what was demanded by an industry which supplied it with devitalized food. Such has been the growth and domination of the industry, it is nearly impossible to obtain pure, ground whole grains on the market. Many of the grains advertised as such are "fakes," pure and simple. When ground whole grains are desired, it is advisable to buy direct from some reliable pure food house.

The cereal dealer and miller will assert that it is impossible to successfully market a breakfast food or whole wheat meal or any of the other grains in their natural state because they become "stale" and because they "spoil." During hot and germinating months, they are subject to attack by weevils and other insects.

The coffee roaster, the egg dealer, the milk man, and the butcher have all adopted means and methods whereby their products are furnished fresh to the public. Imagine the butcher killing a year's supply of cattle at one time! Neither is it necessary to grind grains a year in advance. They should be prepared at reasonable intervals to insure their freshness. If more little grinding mills were used in preparing wheat at home, the miller would soon change to rational methods. More of these mills should be in the homes or communities and the whole grains ground as required. These small mills are inexpensive. Freshly ground grains have a better flavor, and are, of course, more wholesome.

Flours are advertised according to grades. The

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phrase "high grade" does not indicate that the flour has more nutritive value than any other flour. On the contrary, it simply means that the higher the grade, the more often it has been through the milling process, and hence the more it has been robbed of its food salts.

The Chinese are sometimes mentioned as a people who have lived almost exclusively upon rice, which also is starchy. The rice which forms a large part of their diet is the NATURAL BROWN rice, which has not gone through the peeling and polishing process like the devitalized white rice sold in this country. The Chinese, however, eat five times as much green vegetables as Americans do.

Contrary to common belief, rye bread is more difficult to digest than wheat bread. Corn bread is more difficult to digest than either. Both rye and corn flour should be made from the whole grain. The germ of the corn should be included, for this contains essential food salts.

Dr. Charles A. Dubois of New York City, says: "The elimination of starch and sugary foods, including candies and syrups, from the diet, is essential to the treatment of pyorrhea. There is no such thing as local tooth disease. The condition that leads to decay is always systemic."

"Breakfast food" millionaires have taken the place of patent medicine millionaires. Money formerly spent in advertising nostrums, now goes for exploiting, under fancy names, wheat, corn, and oats, cooked, partly cooked, overcooked, digested and "predigested." Some of these products are destined to cause more disease and death than the products of the patent medicine men.

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If eaten as suggested in the following paragraphs, modern "breakfast" foods are generally better than the sticky, slimy, oatmeal porridge which is eaten with a mixture of milk and molasses or sugar, a mixture admirably adapted to produce alcoholic fermentation in the stomach. This porridge, served as a sort of religious rite at breakfast, often lays the foundation for life-long dyspepsia. The chief drawback of oatmeal porridge and all kinds of mushes is that they are not insalivated, and starch, if not thoroughly insalivated, becomes indigestible and harmful. Further than this, the addition of sugar makes the mixture extremely bad, for this induces fermentation and the formation of gas and alcohol.

The all-ready-to-eat "breakfast" foods should be eaten dry, and thoroughly masticated to insure insalivation. This cannot be done when they are wet and softened with milk or cream. The milk should be sipped after the cereal is eaten. Melted butter may be poured over the dry cereals, and the other cereals may have melted butter or a small amount of cream. However, thorough insalivation is necessary. No sugar or sweetening should be used other than perhaps the dried sweet fruits, and then only when the digestion is quite good, or fermentation will result.

Experiments show that an ounce of dry, well-cooked cereal food, when well masticated, will produce two ounces of saliva, whereas, mush, gruel and other moist cereal foods cause the secretion of only a very small amount of saliva—less than one-fourth the amount produced by the same food in a dry state. This proves conclusively that cereals should be eaten dry.

Not only are many of the "breakfast" foods pre-

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pared with such a high degree of temperature that they become devitalized, but they may also have been made from devitalized grain. There is little nutriment in such foods.

The matter of food salts has been very thoroughly covered, but it is not out of place here to state that the devitalized grain products are so low in life and health-giving properties that during experiments, animals have died more quickly when fed exclusively on devitalized grain (white flour) than others on whom experiments were made at the same time and who were given no food at all. These experiments are conclusive evidence, and the reader can readily see why none of the devitalized foods are commended in this book. The same experiments have also been made with "pure" white sugar.

It is essential that bread be properly baked. Much of the "home-made" bread of to-day is heavy, soggy and worse than indigestible, for perhaps seventy-five per cent of the bread is raw starch. Such bread delays the digestion of other foods and readily ferments. Bread when properly made is "light" and porous.

The bake shop, furnishing as it does, its products to the consumer at a lower cost than the home can furnish them, is responsible to a great extent for the over-consumption of bread and pastry in the cities. Their pastry is, of course, not commendable. Their bread is usually made of devitalized grain; very few bakeries using the whole grain. Like home-made bread, baker's bread must be well baked to be at all commendable, and should not be eaten when freshly baked.

Bakers make a so-called whole wheat and graham bread, which usually is a combination of bran, mixed

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with white flour, and colored with low grade molasses. (McCann). In the process of milling, parts of the whole grain other than the bran, are discarded. The discarded parts contain necessary food elements; hence it can be seen why these flours are a delusion. These facts make it imperative that we buy our whole wheat flour from a reliable pure-food dealer, or grind it at home.

Bread, or any cereal starch, should not be eaten with commercial (white) sugar, fresh or cooked fruit, meat, fish, dried beans, dried peas or lentils. The very acid fruits, such as grape fruit, should be especially avoided at a starch meal.

Bread is a concentrated starch, and is the only concentrated food, except moderate amounts of dairy butter, nut butter, or oil, to be eaten at the meal where it is permissible to eat starch. If bread is omitted, another concentrated starch may be used instead. By observing these suggestions, as well as other suggestions contained in this book, overeating on the staple foods can be prevented.

Grains are considered acid-forming. That is, they are considered capable of producing "acidosis," because they are low in the anti-fermentic and anti-toxic food salts. This makes excessive use of the cereals one of the great causes of hardening of the arteries and premature aging. To overcome the acidity that may be caused by the grains, the meal should be partly composed of salad plants or vegetables—foods which are abundantly rich in these anti-fermentic and anti-acid food salts. Acid and sub-acid fruits, such as oranges, grapefruit, berries and plums, should not be eaten with starch. (See page 147.)

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POTATOES

The potato, including the sweet potato, Jerusalem artichoke and the yam, is an ideal starch food when properly cooked. The general health would be greatly improved if it were more generally substituted for bread and cereals. It is easily digested, very nutritious, and is not as acid-forming, as are the grains. After the age of thirty-five or forty years, when it is not advisable to use much grain, the potato may well take the place of bread and cereals.

The potato should usually be eaten in the same combination as bread—that is, with the raw and cooked non-starchy vegetables, with the possible exception that it may be eaten with meat by those with good digestions. In doing so, it is necessary to add a salad and cooked non-starchy vegetable as a part of the meal. Many ills attributed to eating potatoes with meat, are due to over-eating, rather than the combination.

Potatoes should be cooked as directed in the Cook Book. (See page 277.)

Those who “diet” to reduce weight usually omit potatoes from their menu, believing them to be very starchy, yet they continue their usual consumption of bread and sugar—two foods far more responsible for obesity than potatoes.

FATS

Fats and oils are practically identical in their chemical composition and serve the same purpose in the diet. They are found in nearly all foods, the fats chiefly in cream, butter, cheese, fat meat, fat fish and other animal products; the oils in nuts, olives, peanuts, co-

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conuts, and cottonseed. Butter, cream, olive oil, and ripe olives are the best fat foods. The vegetable and nut oils are not as desirable.

A moderate amount of fat in the diet is necessary. The diet of many persons contains altogether too much fat, causing biliousness and digestive disturbances. One indication of too much fat in the diet is an acid eructation, which leaves a pungent, burning sensation in the throat. The juice of a lemon at such a time will bring relief, but the quantity of fat eaten should be reduced.

Fats are very concentrated. The butter used on bread and for seasoning cooked foods, and the olive oil used on salads, is generally sufficient for the average person's needs.

Fat is a heat-producing food, and should be eaten very moderately during warm months. Too large a proportion of fat and other staple foods, and not enough fruits and vegetables, cause most of the dull, tired feeling people experience during the summer.

Bacon, which is nearly all fat, should not be eaten during warm months, and only moderately, if at all, during cold months. (See page 174.)

If one cannot afford butter, butter substitutes, which are made from vegetable or nut oils, may be used instead. They are not as good as pure butter. It would be wiser to spend the same amount of money for butter, and use less. Many butter substitutes made from nut oils are better than oleomargarine.

Olive oil is far superior to cottonseed oil, or peanut oil, and should be used when obtainable. Do not choose a heavy oil, as it is more difficult to digest. Buy only pure and unadulterated oil, exercising care and

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caution, for many of the domestic and imported oils are adulterated, some brands containing odorless petroleum. (McCann).

Fried foods are generally very bad combinations, are mostly indigestible, and the excessive heat required for frying produces chemical changes in the fats, resulting in harmful acids.

Peanut butter, so much advocated and used by vegetarians, is a very concentrated food, and is more difficult to digest than dairy butter. Those using it will do well to recognize this fact.

Ripe olives are rich in oil. When they are canned in a weak salt solution, they are not as good as the dried variety, but are far superior to the green, unripe olives, which contain no nutriment, but irritate the digestive tract.

SUGAR

Sugars serve the same purpose in the body as starches, producing heat and energy. Natural sugars are indispensable in the diet, but refined, white sugar, as we consume it to-day, is one of the nation's greatest curses! Natural sugars are those found in fruits and root vegetables. The commercial sugars and syrups are not natural sweets.

The human body obtains all the sugar it requires from natural foods, making the addition of commercial sugar unnecessary. Certain men, for the sake of dollars and cents, developed a process of making sugar from the sugar cane and sugar beet, and foisted it upon the public. Alfred McCann tells how these men, instead of giving a clean, wholesome, brown sugar to the public, prejudiced the public against its use, destroyed

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the market for it, and left the field clear for their refined, white sugar.

The manufacturers of white sugar inaugurated, in 1898, one of the most violent advertising campaigns ever witnessed in this country. Each advertisement showed a picture said to be an enlarged photograph of a horrible looking animal described as a cross between a louse and a lizard. To prove that such a creature really existed in all brown sugar, they employed a commercial chemist in Dublin. He, like many other commercial chemists who earn fat fees for furnishing "scientific" support for many food indecencies, furnished them with a statement, for a specific consideration, that he had found this louse-lizard monster in brown sugar.

So violent was their advertising campaign that the public writhed in disgust at brown sugar. The brown sugar industry, completely destroyed, was supplanted by the refined white sugar industry.

These sugars and syrups that have been forced upon the public are among the nation's greatest curses, because they are unnatural foods and are eaten in too great quantities. They are absolutely devoid of food salts—those valuable elements which make a healthy body and keep it so. Further than this, sugar is made to take the place of the more important foods in the diet. It is true that sugar produces heat and energy, but when the body derives its heat and energy from this source, its power of obtaining it from other sources is lessened.

Sugar is not only devoid of the life-giving cell salts and a destroyer of digestive power, but causes food

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fermentation with resulting carbonic acid gas and alcohol.

A piece of bread and butter will not be digested if enough heat is supplied by the sugar. Nature—digestion—will not work on bread and butter when it has sugar—when it can get the required heat and energy from the sugar without effort. Sugar will be absorbed first—whether eaten at a previous meal or at the same meal. The bread, left to ferment, will produce starch-poisoning and acidosis. Sugar not only disturbs the digestion of starch, but of every other food. When, through disturbed digestion, meat remains long within the digestive tract, it putrefies. The putrefaction may develop a ptomaine poisoning within a person's own body. Ptomaine may not develop, but the putrefaction will cause glandular infection, or break down the resistance to a predisposed disease tendency. Sugar may be the true cause of Bright's disease, although meat bears the burden of condemnation.

Further, sugar robs the body of the proper amount of cell salts, because the sugar is made to take the place of the more vital foods (fruits and vegetables) which are abundantly rich in these salts. The lack of a proper amount of cell salts means impaired health. Those who eat much pastry, which is deficient in anti-fermentic or antiseptic cell salts, are very susceptible to disease, because their blood is impoverished of its antiseptic or anti-fermentic properties.

Dr. J. H. Tilden says: "Sugar is not digested in the stomach, but in the intestines. If digestion is slow in the stomach and if sugar is retained there any length of time, fermentation follows. To continue eating sugar under such conditions day after day causes irri-

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tation and inflammation to be developed, then ulceration follows, and later on cancer. This is one way in which a cancer is developed."

In any disturbance of the stomach, such as catarrh of the stomach, recovery is practically impossible with the continued use of sugar. Sugar should not be used, as it is irritating. The daily use of sugar disturbs and irritates the entire digestive tract.

Sugar is responsible for the national bad habit of eating desserts, for it induces people to eat without hunger. Following a hearty meal, a simple dessert of an orange or a dish of berries would not ordinarily be palatable, while pudding, pie or sauce made with sugar is readily accepted. Sugar may be called a "palate-tickler," as it induces overeating.

Sugar has a very harmful effect upon the teeth. Sugar-eating, with other dietetic errors, is responsible for many tooth troubles—especially in children who are fed so much acid-producing foods, sugar and starch. The teeth of the nation are degenerating, one reason being that so much mushy, sloppy food is eaten that the teeth do not get enough work to keep them healthy.

Few soft cereals and mushes would be eaten if sugar were not added to stimulate the appetite and cause overeating. This is also true of hot bread and cakes. Maple sugar, honey, or maple syrup, when served with griddle cakes, induce overeating. Griddle cakes are little more than raw dough, and should have no place in the diet of anyone who respects his or her digestion.

Those who change from the "orthodox" or customary method of eating to a rational one will lose weight

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and strength, temporarily. This is ascribed to the new food, when it is but a reaction from the old method. There is no difference, except in degree, between the poisoning caused by sugar and starch and that caused by alcohol and other drugs. Delirium tremens frequently follows the giving up of alcohol. When the system is deprived of the alcohol produced by food fermentation, the result will be similar, but in a lesser degree. The weakened condition will be felt for a little time after giving up the bad dietary habits, but as the body adjusts itself to a more normal condition, strength will return with increased mental and physical health.

Do not return to the bad habits, believing it is necessary! To declare that it is necessary to return to the old conventional method is the same as saying that liquors or drugs are so essential to the welfare of the alcohol or drug fiend that their use should be continued. Breaking bad habits is a matter of will-power, and the longer bad habits are followed, the greater will be the effort necessary to break the habit.

Sugar favors the development of soft, flabby muscles. Athletes who hold physical honors year after year eat no sugar. The fall of many athletes is due to ignorance of the harm of sugar eating, combined with other dietetic errors.

When more sugar, or any other food, is consumed than is necessary to maintain the normal body heat, the liver, kidneys, lungs, skin and other organs of the body are whipped into action to dispose of the excessive amount eaten. These organs, taxed beyond their strength, gradually break down, and disease follows.

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NATURAL SUGAR

Natural sugars are those found in fruits and root vegetables, and are indispensable in the diet. The daily diet of vegetables supplies a small amount of sugar, but the sweet fruits, which are rich in sugar, can supply the body with all the sugar it needs. The craving of the old or young for something sweet is normal and natural, but under no circumstances should anything but natural sugars satisfy this desire.

Sweet fruits are abundantly rich in fruit sugar as well as the valuable food salts which are not found in commercial sugar. It is these food salts that make the sweet fruits—raisins, dates and figs—so valuable to the diet.

Fruit sugar does not irritate the mucous membranes as commercial sugar does.

Fruit sugar is easily digested and assimilated, and rarely produces fermentation, unless eaten with starchy food.

Persons who are starch-poisoned should omit, or greatly diminish, the use of starchy food, as they can obtain much of the required heat and energy by using the dried sweet fruits—raisins, dates and figs.

The menus in this book call for many sweet fruits, because of their great food value, because they are our best heat and energy producers, because of their food salts, and because their use makes it unnecessary to eat so much cereal starch.

As raw fruits and vegetables furnish elements for cell-building (body building), and also furnish heat and energy, the body requires but a small part of the hearty, staple foods ordinarily eaten. More energy is

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needed to dispose of the surplus staple foods overtaxing the body than is used for the daily mental or physical work, thus depleting the individual's reserve of mental and physical energy.

HONEY—MAPLE SUGAR—DARK BROWN SUGAR

These are extracted, concentrated sweets, and should be sparingly used in the diet by those in good health, and never by those who are ill. Those troubled with inflamed stomachs, fermentation and gas should entirely omit these foods from the diet, for they have a tendency to produce fermentation, with the resulting carbonic acid gas and alcohol, when eaten with other food—especially starchy food. Such persons should not even eat sweet fruits (or any other fruit) with starchy food.

Honey, maple sugar and dark brown sugar are open to the same objection as refined, white sugar in that they are deficient in food salts; not as deficient, however, as refined, white sugar. They cannot, therefore, take the place of sweet fruits, which are rich in food salts.

Those in good health who use honey, maple sugar or dark brown sugar should use it only to sweeten sour fruits or in making confections or ice cream, and in sweetening cereal coffee, or teakettle tea. The combination of honey, maple sugar or dark brown sugar with the sour fruit juices is not a good one, because of the tendency of the mixture to ferment. (It is better to use the juice of sweet oranges, as they require no sweetening.)

While cooked fruits are not recommended, because

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cooking greatly reduces the anti-fermentic and anti-scorbutic action of fruits, yet such cooked fruits as require sweetening should be sweetened with honey, maple sugar or dark brown sugar, instead of refined, white sugar. The sweetening should be very sparingly used. Fruits so cooked and sweetened should never be used by any except those in sound health, with no digestive troubles, and should never be eaten at a meal containing starchy food.

Confections or ice cream made with honey, maple sugar, or dark brown sugar are, of course, never commended, except to those in sound health. Even then, they should be sparingly used.

While honey, maple sugar or dark brown sugar should be the only sweetening used in cereal coffee or teakettle tea, the drinks are better when sweetening is omitted, because the sweetening may cause gastric fermentation when taken with other food—especially starchy food.

The dark brown sugar referred to in this chapter is sugar less refined, and not quite so harmful, as the white commercial sugar so commonly used.

Much of the maple sugar on the market is adulterated with refined, white sugar. Hence care is necessary to obtain sugar which is not so adulterated.

The Bible mentions the honey Jacob sent to Joseph, the ruler of Egypt, three thousand years before the first sugar refinery was built.

Honey extracted from the comb by rapidly whirling the frame, is more economical than honey sold in the combs, because the combs can be used again and again. When bees are constantly required to build their cells,

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they lose not only energy, but time which could be spent in gathering honey.

John Burroughs says, "It is calculated that twenty-five pounds of honey are used in elaborating one pound of comb, to say nothing of the time lost."

Honey, if it stands long, will granulate and become solid. This may be remedied by heating to 160 degrees Fahrenheit for half an hour or more. The heating, however, detracts from its fine flavor. In purchasing honey, obtain that which has not been so heated.

The flavor and color of honey depend upon the source of the bees' food supply, and the idea that flavor or color makes one honey more or less wholesome than another, is mere superstition.

Do not keep honey in a moist, cool place. It should be kept dry and warm. A temperature of 100°, as found in many attics, will not harm it. Where salt will remain dry is a good place to keep honey.

Using starch and sugar (any sweetening) together, as in baking, is a very bad combination, and should be avoided. Those who insist upon using such baked goods should bake with honey, maple sugar or dark brown sugar instead of white, refined sugar. Substituting honey for commercial sugar in cooking or baking, however, must not be done indiscriminately, for the desired results from its use may not be obtained until some experimenting is done.

Some persons, even those in sound health, are unable to use honey because of certain properties it contains, hence they should avoid it.

The use of honey, maple sugar, or dark brown sugar, which are concentrated sweets, is not recommended. The occasions of their use, as mentioned in this book,

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are given—not because their use is recommended, but because some persons insist upon eating concentrated sweets; and the use of honey, maple sugar and dark brown sugar is somewhat less harmful than the use of commercial white sugar, which otherwise might be used.

MILK

To avoid confusion, milk has not been listed with any of the three great classes of food. It might properly be placed in all three classes, for it is rich in food salts, and contains building elements and heat and energy-producing elements.

Milk is a food ; not a beverage. It should be eaten—sipped slowly—and mixed with the saliva before swallowing. Sipping milk not only aids its digestion, but increases its nutritive value.

A quart of milk is equivalent, in heat and energy value, to about one pound of steak or eight eggs. It is as easy to overeat on milk as it is to overeat on other foods. A glass or two of milk, taken as a beverage instead of water with a hearty meal, is equivalent to adding to the other foods eaten as much heat and energy elements as are contained in one-fourth to one-half pound of steak.

Milk, which is produced in the tissues of the animal, cannot be wholesome if it comes from unhealthy animals. Little regard is given to this fact, which is one reason why milk from a herd is usually preferable to that from a single cow, unless the individual cow is given very good attention as to its care and food. Cows should be properly fed and housed.

Not only must milch cows be properly fed to assure their good health, but they must be fed to produce good milk, for this also depends upon the food they eat. The

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cow's food should be such that her milk will contain an abundance of food salts. The more food salts contained in the milk, the easier is it to digest. As cow's milk sometimes is deficient in food salts, juices of oranges and vegetables which are rich in food salts, should be included in the diet of infants who are as young as two weeks, if they are fed on cow's milk. The addition of these necessary elements aids digestion and helps prevent an acid condition of the body.

Milk should have the strictest sanitary care. This problem is more serious to the people in the large cities than to those living near the milk supply. To insure the milk reaching the consumer "fresh," various methods have been evolved to prevent scouring. Cleanliness and careful handling of milk will do much to keep it pure and overcome the tendency to sour.

Pasteurizing milk means heating the milk to a certain degree of temperature and holding it at that point for a stated length of time. In sterilizing, the milk is heated to a much higher temperature. Inasmuch as these processes to some extent destroy the anti-scorbutic properties of the milk, those who use this milk should include in the diet orange juice and raw vegetables.

Animal foods have a tendency to cause an acidity (acidosis) of the body, but milk is the least apt of animal foods to do this. The tendency is there, however, and to prevent this, fresh fruits and fresh vegetables should be used. In the case of infants, the fruit and vegetable juices, obtained by crushing, should be fed as directed on pages 239 and 240. As soon as the child is able to use its teeth, the fruits and vegetables themselves should be given.

Milk is the normal and natural food of infants. The

MILK

present-day custom of weaning the child early, feeding it bread and breakfast foods instead of milk, perverts the normal, natural desire for fruits and vegetables. The more nearly normal and natural the children's living habits, the greater will be their desire for fruits and vegetables, the natural foods. If children are started along the right path of living, their lives are quite certain to be lived in accordance with Nature's laws.

The child that is fed too much bread and cereals instead of milk, not only fails to develop a desire for fruits and vegetables, but also loses all desire for milk, except to quench his thirst.

Skimmed milk is normal milk from which the fat has been removed. It is economical, and should be more extensively used by adults for food than it is.

Milk combines well with practically all other foods except meat, fish, eggs, nuts, cheese and legumes. It should be omitted when these foods are eaten because the meal will contain too much building material if used with them. Bread and milk is not a bad combination, but the bread, softened with the milk, escapes the required insalivation, and fermentation is certain to follow. The better way would be to toast and butter the bread, eat it dry, and sip the milk.

The addition of a salad to a meal of bread and milk, adds food salts which will prevent or lessen fermentation. Milk combines well with fruits; a proven fact quite contrary to customary belief. If starch is eaten with milk, fruit should never be used. Use salad vegetables with starch.

"Top milk," frequently referred to, is the upper half of a bottle of very rich milk or the upper third

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of average milk. This contains the greater proportion of the valuable fats found in milk.

Canned milk (condensed and evaporated) is prepared by "sterilizing" or condensing processes, where a high degree of heat is applied to the milk. The heat de-organizes the elements in the milk, rendering it inferior to milk which has not been subject to intense heat. Where it is necessary to use canned milk (such occasions should be rare), buy small cans, promptly emptying the can and using its entire contents immediately. It is safer to throw away the unused portion than to save it for future use.

Condensed milk should never be fed to children. It contains too much commercial sugar, and is disease-producing.

BUTTERMILK

BUTTERMILK, real pure buttermilk, is the by-product of the manufacture of butter—the fats of the milk forming the butter, and the remainder of the milk, the buttermilk. Buttermilk is, then, soured milk without the cream. What has been said of the value of milk can be said with equal emphasis of buttermilk.

The buttermilk commonly sold is made by adding Bulgarian bacillus to sweet milk, thus hastening the process of souring.

The proper way to make buttermilk (if it cannot be obtained from churned butter) is to allow the milk to go through the regular process of souring until it becomes clabber; then beat it thoroughly with an egg beater. The cream may be skimmed off before beating, should there be an objection to taking the cream.

Much of the so-called “buttermilk” sold at soda fountains should be given strict investigation before it is used. In one of America’s large cities there has been advertised and sold a special brand of buttermilk which the advertiser declared to be “better than buttermilk.” Imagine it! Upon inspection this “buttermilk” was found to contain a preservative.

Buttermilk, as a food, can be used by many who cannot tolerate sweet milk. This is due, undoubtedly, to the fermentation which has taken place, and the ab-

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sence of cream. As it is a food, and not a beverage, it should be taken as cautiously as milk, and in the same dietary combinations.

Some persons claim that buttermilk is a "cure all." There is no "cure all" among foods.

COMMERCIAL MILK SUBSTITUTES

THE public, having great faith in manufactured foods, has a tendency to set aside milk for the more condensed foods. This is done without scientific reason—it is simply commercialism and ignorance. The laboratory cannot improve upon Nature, yet pure milk, the natural food of the young, is set aside for the unnatural foods often substituted for it.

The inability of the child to thrive on pure natural milk is usually due to overeating, and when that happens the parent makes frantic efforts to find some milk substitute. Feed the child properly, and milk substitutes will soon pass out of existence, resulting in mentally and physically stronger children. Then there will be no beaming faces of fat babies making their debut to the world through advertising literature of the multi-millionaire child-food manufacturers.

SALT—CONDIMENTS—SPICES—VINEGAR

THE public knows very little of the harm arising from using too much salt and spices. Spices are often recommended to increase, or produce, or create, an appetite. A stimulated appetite is a false one. The spice increases the secretion of gastric juice—whips it into activity. Many condiments blister and inflame the skin when applied. In the stomach they produce similar irritation, and their habitual use causes gastric and intestinal catarrh. In those parts of Old Mexico where peppers are freely used, chronic gastritis is the rule rather than the exception. Comparative experiments made by giving the patient test meals with and without pepper, mustard, etc., show that condiments hinder rather than aid digestion.

Experiments made by French investigators with extracts of mustard, pepper, and other condiments, show that these substances produce hardening of the arteries. Their use is positively dangerous to persons with high blood pressure.

Salt and condiments are preservatives, but the food should not be preserved; it should be broken down and assimilated as soon as possible. Salt added to meat and vegetables while cooking has a tendency to harden the fiber, making it more difficult to digest.

Vegetables, prepared as directed in the Cook Book, will adequately supply the body's demands for vital salts, obviating the necessity of using large quantities

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of common table salt either in the preparation or in the seasoning of food.

Pickles, hardened by the action of vinegar and salt, are almost indigestible, resisting the action of the gastric juice as would sawdust or pebbles, and are a source of great irritation. Green olives (not the ripe variety), brandied peaches, and even preserves, are in the same category. Fresh, crisp cucumbers are wholesome for persons whose digestive organs are in a good condition. Lemon juice, mixed with water, should be substituted for vinegar. Vinegar is unwholesome for many persons who are well, and must be rigorously excluded from the diet of those with weak digestions.

Table salt or chloride of sodium must not be confused with the natural food salts. Sodium chloride is a very concentrated, inorganic salt, and the American people eat twenty times as much of it as is really necessary. The custom is one of habit, rather than necessity. Salt is irritating and poisonous when taken to excess, and should be cautiously used by those having digestive disturbances. To break the dangerous habit of using too much salt is to use less of it upon the food, becoming accustomed to the saltless flavor. The natural taste of many foods is destroyed by the addition of salt. Salt aggravates a desire for water, and too much water-drinking water-logs the system and weakens the digestion.

DESSERTS

DESSERTS are foods usually eaten after sufficient amounts of other food have been consumed. Desserts, generally unnecessarily eaten, are harmful, their use causing overeating. To eat rich desserts is equivalent to eating a second hearty meal the moment the first hearty meal is finished.

Desserts (if used) should be eaten only at a meal where practically everything else is excluded. The combinations here given, as well as those under Lists Y1, Y2, Y3, Y4, are a guide for those, who, forced by conventionality, must take desserts. Those in bad health should never eat desserts, for it makes their meals too complex, and the more complex the meal the more difficult it is to regain health.

Desserts usually contain a considerable amount of sugar, which overburdens the system, interferes with digestion, and causes disease. Nothing undermines the health so quickly as refined sugar. Honey, maple sugar, or dark brown sugar may be used in desserts instead of white sugar, but eaten only by those whose digestion is sound, and then it should not be made a practice.

Simple desserts, such as fresh fruit, berries, or dried fruit, may be used with a meat meal. Only upon rare occasions may ice cream and fruit ices be taken as the dessert with a meat meal. If a hearty meal has been

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eaten, ice cream or ices will chill the stomach, delaying digestion.

Cup custard, ice cream, or junket (if used) should be eaten only with fruit meals.

Puddings, except on rare occasions, should be rigidly excluded from the diet, as they usually combine some starchy product with sugar, a mixture sure to produce fermentation. No puddings of any kind should follow a starch meal. Neither should they follow meat meals, for the combination is bad. Tapioca, often used in puddings, should never be eaten. Alfred McCann says, "Tapioca is a refined, denatured, demineralized, high-caloried, acidifying product." What more need be said against it?

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No knowledge is so valuable to a person as that which will keep him "at par" mentally and physically. Such knowledge requires much study. Everyone should be sufficiently concerned about his eating habits to know the fundamental laws. Then he can formulate his own menus, as well as those of other members of his family.

The whys and wherefores of proper eating should be so well understood that one will know what best to eat under all conditions; when well or ill, in warm or cold weather, while doing sedentary work or heavy manual labor. It may require months to obtain this knowledge, but it is worth while to continue studying until it becomes "second nature," or instinctive. This knowledge will be valuable throughout life.

The body needs foods which purify it by acting as antiseptics, eliminators, and laxatives. Chief among these foods are the fruits and vegetables.

Foods are also needed to build or rebuild the body. Meats, fish, eggs, cheese, legumes, and nuts largely comprise this list.

Foods are further needed to heat and energize the body. Starches, natural sugars and fats do this.

The next task is to apportion properly these three classes of foods in the diet. The general rule for adults is: *The major part of the diet should consist of fruits and vegetables.*

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The reverse of this rule is the customary way of living—that is, the staple foods comprise the major part of the food eaten, while fruits and vegetables comprise the minor part. Fruits and vegetables are looked upon as “side dishes” and considered of little importance. Many persons are living exclusively upon fruits and vegetables, which is good evidence that fruits and vegetables contain all the elements necessary for bodily nutrition. These persons enjoy better health than those who live otherwise, which is a sufficient reason for making fruits and vegetables the major part of the diet.

A listing of fruits and vegetables under the heading of “antiseptics, purifiers, eliminators and laxatives” instead of “heat and energy” producers and “building and rebuilding” foods, is really misleading, for fruits and vegetables contain all the elements needed to properly nourish the body. Such a listing is made to differentiate these foods from the so-called “hearty” foods, which have a tendency to produce acidosis in the body. It is almost impossible for fruits and vegetables, in themselves, to do this, so when they form the major part of the diet, the diet is almost certain to be a proper one—free from acid-producing foods, yet containing the same elements to nourish the body as are found in the heartier foods. That is why fruits and vegetables should predominate in the diet, if good health is desired.

Many people eat the hearty, staple foods, not knowing that it is unnecessary for them to do so. Many also eat devitalized foods, not knowing that this is harmful. The following suggestions will help in the selection of the proper foods for the adult:

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It is not necessary to eat white bread, hominy, grits, corn flour (as usually sold), macaroni, spaghetti, etc., for the starch they contain, when whole grains and potatoes furnish the starch in a more natural form.

The commercial (white) sugar and syrup so much used, should be excluded from the diet, and sweet fruits should take their place.

Olive oil, butter, cream, and vegetable oils should furnish the fats, rather than fat meats, which should be avoided.

The building foods such as meat, fish, eggs, fowl, legumes, etc., have a legitimate place in the diet, but the quantity of these foods required by anyone is phenomenally small. Overeating on any one of these is harmful. Vegetarians state that it is almost impossible to overeat on the legumes, yet legumes are more difficult of digestion than meat. Many should not eat eggs, while meat should be tabooed by others. Fish should be cautiously eaten by the sedentary worker.

Four ounces of meat daily, or its equivalent, is enough for anyone—even gluttons. It is easy to overeat on building foods, for four ounces, or the equivalent of that in some meat substitute, is not a great amount of food. There are some persons who do not even require that much.

As the whole grain bread or cereals, dairy products, fruits, and vegetables contain enough building elements, it is difficult, if not impossible, to prevent taking building foods beyond the normal requirements if hearty building foods, such as meat, eggs, fish, legumes, etc., are eaten oftener than at one meal a day. Therefore, one meal is called the "building food," "protein," or "meat" meal, in order to confine the eating of foods

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rich in building elements to this meal. To take these hearty foods at any other meal is dangerous. It is even harmful to take them for this meal, if the other foods of the day contain sufficient amounts of building material, as they usually do. For instance: the building elements contained in the whole wheat bread eaten at the noon meal, and the building elements contained in the milk, buttermilk or cottage cheese that may be used, usually provide sufficient building elements without the addition of meat or any of its hearty substitutes, such as fish, eggs, nuts, or legumes. However, if meat or its equivalent are eaten at this "meat" meal, the amount eaten must be very small. The major part of a meal should consist of cooked vegetables, raw vegetables (as a salad), fruit, and in some instances, potatoes.

In choosing foods for the "starch" meal (the noon meal), limit the meal to one concentrated starch, which should be the minor part of a meal, the major part of a meal consisting of raw and cooked vegetables.

Whole wheat bread will most likely form the concentrated starchy food at this meal. This starchy food contains a certain amount of building elements, but it is eaten at this meal for the heat and energy it produces. Because the whole wheat bread contains these building elements, we need to include in the diet (at the meat meal) only a very small amount of either meat, fish, eggs, legumes, or nuts.

The daily needs of building elements are very small, but it is necessary to eat more heartily of the heat and energy-producing foods. The general public, however, consumes from three to five times the necessary amount of these elements, which is largely responsible for that

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most prevalent disease—acidosis—in all its various forms. Starch, sugar, and fat furnish heat and energy, and it is on these foods that people overeat—chiefly on starch and sugar. Those who eat pork usually consume too much fat. It is difficult to break the habit of starch and sugar eating, because improperly eating these foods generates alcohol within the digestive tract, giving a quiet “jag.”

When the adult eats concentrated starch (whole wheat bread, rice, etc.) at more than one daily meal, it is almost impossible to prevent overeating. Therefore, the noon meal is named the “starch” meal in order to confine the eating of starchy foods—heat and energy foods—to this meal. (See page 216.)

The starchy food eaten at the noon meal is not the only food providing heat and energy elements, for we bountifully obtain heat and energy from all of the fruits—especially the sweet fruits. The fruits, perhaps with dairy products, usually comprise the morning meal, so this meal is named the “fruit” meal. The fruit in this morning meal provides heat and energy, as does the fruit eaten at the night meal—the meat meal. The dairy products used (if at all) in the morning meal also provide heat and energy—a very large amount of it. Butter used on bread at noon provides the same elements, and oil used on the salads at the noon and night meals—or butter, olives or nuts—contribute to the supply. All vegetables contain heat and energy elements, as well as building elements.

Heat and energy elements are thus obtained from various sources—enough to meet the bodily requirements.

Obtaining these elements from fruits and vegetables

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is advantageous, for fruits and vegetables are not acid-producing; they are anti-acid foods; they do not cause acidosis. This is important, for the hearty foods (cereals, meat, fish, eggs, legumes, etc.) are acid-producing, and fruits and vegetables in the diet lessen this acid production in the body, and are a necessary accompaniment to every meal, even though the quantity of hearty foods eaten is just the amount necessary to maintain bodily nutrition. To eat twice the amount of the staple foods necessary to maintain bodily nutrition necessitates eating twice the amount of counteracting elements (the food salts in fruits and vegetables) to offset the acid produced by the staple foods. When too many staple foods are eaten, it is a physical impossibility to eat sufficient neutralizing foods—fresh fruits and raw vegetables. It is therefore necessary to cut down the hearty foods to just the bodily requirements.

Sick people should decrease their consumption of the staple foods, and eat more fruits and vegetables; for their bodies, being in an "acid" condition, need the abundance of food salts found in fruits and vegetables to overcome it. The auto-toxemic, usually those who have eaten but a small amount of fruit and vegetables, should cautiously change to the use of acid and sub-acid fruits. (See page 216.) The only food needed by the dying men on board the *Kronprinz Wilhelm* was that recommended by Alfred McCann, practically nothing but fruits and vegetables.

McMillan, Amundsen, and Shackleton knew that they could not keep well during their polar expeditions unless the bulk of their diet comprised anti-acid foods (fruits and vegetables). Four thousand men died in

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the construction of the Madeira-Mamore Railroad, because their diet lacked fruits and vegetables. Several convicts of the Mississippi State Penitentiary attempted suicide rather than go on with an experiment which they were undergoing to determine the value of food salts in the human diet, which experiment consisted of depriving these men of fruits, vegetables, and milk.

These instances prove beyond doubt that if anti-acid foods (fruits and vegetables) do not comprise the major part of your diet, acidosis will develop in some form or other. If you are sick, it is more necessary than ever to follow the rules suggested. The sick are more than ever in need of the anti-acid foods, and less in need of the hearty, staple foods. Omitting the hearty, staple foods from your diet, and living on fruits, vegetables, and a moderate amount of dairy products instead, entails no bad consequences.

The menus in this book call for a considerable quantity of dairy products (milk, buttermilk, and cottage cheese). These foods are fairly well balanced; that is, they cannot be said to be strictly anti-acid, yet there is far less tendency for them to produce acidosis than there is for the more staple foods in the diet. When dairy products are combined with uncooked fruits or vegetables, the diet becomes anti-acid. The dairy products are almost anti-acid, yet they are very nutritious, and for these reasons are advocated. Milk and buttermilk should be used as foods, not as beverages. They should be insalivated.

Overeating on the hearty, staple foods is largely due to excluding fruits and vegetables from the diet. Those who eat heartily of staple foods generally eat lightly of fruits and vegetables. Hearty eaters usually have per-

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verted appetites—morbid appetites. Such persons never realize what the body demands in the way of foods—they care only for foods which are stimulating or paralyzing in their effect, foods which ferment within the digestive tract—and fruits and vegetables are not apt to do this. To overcome the habit of not eating enough fruits and vegetables, cut down the quantity of staple foods, and this will be followed by an increased desire for fruits and vegetables.

While fruits and vegetables should form the major part of our diet, it is almost impossible to state in ounces the amount to be eaten daily. One thing is certain, however, and that is that few persons have servings of vegetables and salads of sufficient size. The “orthodox” or conventional idea of a salad is a tablespoonful of raw or cooked vegetables, served with some rich dressing on a lettuce leaf, whereas the vegetable salad should be as much lettuce, etc., as can be conveniently placed on a lunch plate. Fresh, crisp vegetables are bulky, but when thoroughly masticated they are reduced to less than one-fourth the bulk they had before being eaten.

A food chopper simplifies the making of some of the vegetable salads, such as cabbage slaw, and when a salad is thus made, the bulk is somewhat reduced, and a full vegetable dish would then be considered an average serving. Servings of salads of this size may seem large, but they are no larger, proportionately, than should be eaten, when compared with the amount of staple foods eaten, if one will bear in mind that fruits and vegetables should comprise the major part of the diet.

The exact amount of food each person requires must

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be left to his own intelligence, and should be based on fundamental principles. Age, temperament, condition of health, kind of work, climate, etc., are factors which determine our requirements.

The diet of children and growing young persons differs from that of adults. Their diet must contain more building foods, for during the years of bodily growth, the cell activity is the greatest. When the body reaches full development, at about twenty-five years, the demand for these building foods is greatly decreased, and food is needed only to supply warmth and energy and to rebuild the body tissues. To continue to supply building foods beyond the building needs is as foolish as it would be for a contractor to have a hod carrier continue to carry up bricks after his building had been completed.

A part of this book is devoted to the feeding of children. While considering the subject of building foods, it is well to note that in the children's menus we have depended upon milk, whole wheat bread or whole wheat cereals, fruits, and vegetables to furnish the building material, rather than meat, eggs, and fish, which foods have a tendency to bring on sex disturbances as well as other diseases. Legumes are also avoided in the menus, as they, too, are unsuitable.

As an adult advances beyond middle age, there is less and less need of building material, for cell activity is gradually decreasing. Those in advanced age need little more than enough to furnish heat and energy. These individuals are, of course, not as active as in earlier years, and not so much energy is expended. Their diet should consist largely of fruits and vegetables, buttermilk (or perhaps milk), limited quantities

OUR FOOD REQUIREMENTS

of whole wheat bread or potatoes once daily, and meat—if any—not oftener than once a week. It is necessary that the aged be moderate in all habits of life, as well as in their eating. Moderation means adding years to life, and life to years.

It is reasonable to suppose that there is a difference in the food requirements of the sedentary worker and of the physical laborer. In the first place, the sedentary worker does not wear out the bodily tissues to the extent that the physical laborer does. Neither does he require so much energy-producing food.

While the food requirements of the sedentary worker are different from those of the physical laborer, the physically active usually persuade themselves into eating a much larger quantity of hearty food than is required. They never really put themselves to a fair test of two to four weeks to learn just what the bodily demands are as to food. They pass by fruits and vegetables, looking upon them only as "side dishes," declaring that they must have "good, nourishing food"—"something that will stick to the ribs." They take advantage of their hard work as an opportunity to "get by with it"—to "get by" Nature's laws. Most of these persons who are continually making an effort to hoodwink Nature are those who are held in physical and mental bondage.

The physical laborer is governed by the same laws of proper eating as the sedentary worker, and must pay the penalty, according to the degree of his transgression of the laws of Nature. He should eat natural foods. He does not require more than four ounces of meat or its substitute daily, which means that he needs little of building food besides that which he

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obtains from whole wheat bread, fruits, vegetables and dairy products. His heat and energy foods should include fruits, vegetables, butter on bread and oil on salad. Concentrated starchy foods (whole wheat bread, rice, etc.) should be eaten at only one meal daily. (See page 216.)

Knowing that the arduous physical worker needs only four ounces daily of meat or its substitute, it is certain that the sedentary worker needs less than that amount. Neither does the sedentary worker require as much energy-producing food. Therefore, concentrated starches should not be eaten more than once daily by the physical worker, and the mental worker surely should not take them oftener.

If the sedentary worker ate as much food as the physical laborer, he would quickly break down. He does not get the exercise needed to "work off" so thoroughly the bad effects of his dietetic errors. The physical laborer, however, does not give as much attention to his diet as the sedentary worker, and it is quite certain that the laboring class suffers from sickness more than the class doing sedentary work. Even with hard physical work, they cannot utilize all the food they eat.

Our food requirements vary with the severity of the weather and the temperature of the air. Our bodily comfort, as far as heat and cold are concerned, largely comes from the food we eat.

In general, fats, sugars and starches may be said to be the heating foods, while fresh fruits and succulent vegetables are the cooling foods. Such a listing is arbitrary, for fats, sugars, and starches are heating only as they depend upon fruits and vegetables in the

OUR FOOD REQUIREMENTS

diet, for heating foods cannot heat the body as burning coal heats water. The heat and energy foods perform their function within the body, properly or improperly, depending on whether or not our diet contains sufficient food salts, such as are found in fruits and vegetables. That is, food salts are necessary to convert heat-producing foods into bodily warmth, and they are necessary to convert energy-producing foods into energy. Food salts are also necessary to facilitate the repair of broken down bodily tissues, and to convert building food within the body, so that it may be properly utilized to build or re-build the body.

Food salts are also necessary to counteract an acid condition of the body and prevent acidosis. Neither can the body properly eliminate its waste matter without these food salts. If the diet, even though the weather is cold, is deficient in these food salts, the body will become clogged with waste matter. When the bodies of persons are in this condition it is quite impossible to experience bodily comfort, as far as heat and cold are concerned.

When it is cold we need more heating foods, but as we increase our consumption of the staple heating foods, so must we also proportionately increase our consumption of food salts, which will aid the body in properly utilizing the heating foods we eat. The best way is to obtain the heating elements and the food salts from the same food. This can be done by using sweet fruit which is both heating and rich in food salts. Sweet fruit serves better in the diet than the more hearty foods commonly eaten during cold weather. We can also obtain heat from increasing our consumption of butter, cream, and foods containing

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oil, such as nuts and undegerminated corn meal, instead of using fat meats for this purpose. We may also increase our consumption of the whole grains up to a given point, remembering, however, that bread has a tendency to produce acidosis.

During the warm months fewer heating foods are required, so the diet should include a smaller quantity of heating foods than when it is cold. People, complaining of the heat, eat ice cream and drink soda water to keep cool. Ice cream and soda water (any of the bottled drinks) cool the body only temporarily. These provide the body with elements—sugar and fat—which ultimately heat it, and are disturbers of digestion. The ice cream habit is an abominable one, while the innocent-looking glass of soda water usually comprises about one-sixth of its weight in refined, white sugar—an article that should never be used.

The ease with which meat may be kept during the cold months is largely responsible for the habit of eating so much of it in the winter. Bodily changes (which require building elements) differ but little during cold or warm months, and the body's requirements of meat (or its substitute) do not change much from season to season.

During the summer months, it is common to take an excessive amount of acid and sub-acid fruits. This should be guarded against, because of the strong reaction likely to follow their use. (See page 216.) One's body should not be subjected to the intemperate use even of acid and sub-acid fruits. One should be temperate in all things.

FOOD COMBINATIONS

Food combination—which foods to combine at a meal—is a mystery to many. It is a science, but the laws of proper food combination are simple and easily comprehended. They are fundamental to a proper knowledge of diet. The reasons for eating certain mixtures of food are not difficult to understand, and, when known, each person can formulate his own menus.

The diet of many persons may be correct from the standpoint of food selection, but because the mixtures (combinations) are bad, the best results are not obtained from eating the food. The combinations in many instances may be positively injurious.

Digestion is a chemical as well as a mechanical process, and the digestive organs and fluids can work only upon a small variety and a small quantity of food at one time. Numerous foods at one meal, besides giving too great a variety to permit good digestion, induce overeating. The excess food remains in the digestive tract, ferments, and produces acidosis, because the digestive organs do not and cannot take care of the food eaten beyond the bodily requirements.

Those who search in this book for rules permitting five or six varieties of food at a meal will be disappointed, for there are no such rules given. The suggestions relative to food combinations are for those who will conform to Nature's demands, who will eat

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but two or three foods at a meal, and who will not overeat on even these few varieties.

A combination of foods (which means a meal) should be based upon the ten essential principles following, which must be observed when formulating all menus. To ascertain whether these principles are being observed, make a list of all of the foods, and their proportionate amounts, eaten at each meal for six consecutive meals, and compare them with these essential principles. This is the best way to determine whether your eating habits are bad, and if they are, they can be corrected before it is too late.

PRINCIPLE 1

DO NOT OVEREAT!

This rule is of primary importance. To observe every other rule of diet and ignore this one means failure to reap the fullest benefits of right eating.

The body can utilize a certain amount of food; no more. The excess must be excreted from the body at the expense of precious nerve energy.

PRINCIPLE 2

Eat only NATURAL foods, correctly prepared.

PRINCIPLE 3

The three meals of the day should be:

“Fruit” meal in the morning. (See page 184.)

“Starch” meal at noon. (See page 189.)

“Meat” meal in the evening. (See page 194.)

This will insure the taking of sufficient, yet proper, foods in proper combinations. (See page 216.)

FOOD COMBINATIONS

PRINCIPLE 4

Eat no more than four kinds of food at a meal; fewer are better.

PRINCIPLE 5

Fruits and vegetables (properly prepared) should comprise the major part of the total amount of food eaten daily.

This is necessary to supply the body with sufficient food salts.

PRINCIPLE 6

Every meal should include at least one variety of fruit or non-starchy vegetable. These are anti-fermentic, anti-acid, anti-scorbutic, laxative, and purifying.

Use the vegetables with starchy foods, and fruit or vegetables with the "meat" meals. If legumes are eaten at the "meat" meal as a meat substitute, use vegetables instead of fruits, which do not combine well with the starch of the legumes.

Fruit or vegetables, to retain their purifying qualities, must be properly prepared. Cooking fruit reduces its antiseptic, anti-toxic, anti-scorbutic, and purifying qualities, if it does not totally destroy them. Fresh, uncooked fruit has more antiseptic and anti-fermentic properties than fruit that has been robbed of these properties by cooking.

Raw, salad vegetables contain more antiseptic and anti-fermentic properties than cooked vegetables. It is necessary to retain the water in which vegetables are cooked, as many of the food salts are dissolved in the

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water. Follow Cook Book directions closely for best results.

PRINCIPLE 7

Eat only one concentrated food at a meal.

Choose either meat, fish, eggs, cheese, bread, cereal, rice, etc., using meat, fish, eggs (List P) at the night meal, and a starchy food at the noon meal.

Meat (a building food) is not allowed with bread or other cereal foods (heat and energy foods), not because the combination is chemically incompatible, but because it gives two concentrated foods at the same meal. Two concentrated foods usually means over-eating—even in the case of the hardest worker. Over-eating causes fermentation. Fermentation produces carbonic acid gas, alcohol, and acids. These produce "acidosis"—the great contributing cause to almost every disease in the medical category. The simple rule of eating only one concentrated food at a meal will clear up most of the mysteries regarding food combinations.

PRINCIPLE 8

Never use commercial sugars and syrups in excess. They are dangerous, and doubly so when used with starchy food.

PRINCIPLE 9

Dried sweet fruits, honey, maple sugar, and dark brown sugar do not combine well with starchy foods.

The combination has a tendency to produce fermentation. Sick people should never use them at the same meal. Even those in robust health with sound diges-

FOOD COMBINATIONS

tions should not make it a practice. If ever eaten together, the meal must be a very moderate one. Sweet fruits should be used with dairy products, other fruits, vegetables, and very moderately with nuts.

Persons who "fill up" easily with gas have a stomach irritated by the fermentation of food. In the morning they experience a gnawing in the stomach and an "all-gone" feeling. This condition is a "red lantern"—a danger signal—a manifestation of on-coming illness. These persons should decrease the amount of staple foods, and give special attention to combinations. They should never eat fruits (acid or sweet) with starchy food. They should exclude honey, maple sugar and dark brown sugar from the diet.

PRINCIPLE 10

Acid fruits and acid vegetables (tomatoes) should never be eaten with starchy foods.

Non-starchy vegetables only (Lists A, B, C) should be used at the "starch" meal.

Starch digestion begins in the mouth, where, normally, the saliva is alkaline. If acid fruit is eaten with starch, the first essential step in the digestion of starch is interfered with, resulting in fermentation of the starch in the digestive tract, and the formation of carbonic gas and alcohol.

The legumes—dried beans, dried peas, lentils—are starchy, and cause digestive disturbances if eaten with acid fruit or tomatoes. Vegetables, instead of fruit, should be eaten at the meal when legumes are eaten.

As stated under Principle 6, page 145, it is necessary to include in each meal at least one food (fruit or

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vegetable) which is anti-fermentic, anti-acid, anti-scorbutic, laxative, and purifying. This is very important, as the food salts in the fruit or vegetables are necessary to overcome, partially or wholly, the tendency to fermentation likely to follow the eating of hearty, staple foods.

The simplest rule to insure proper combinations and prevent bad combinations is this: Eat salad vegetables (or cooked vegetables) with the starch meal, and acid and sub-acid fruits with the meat meal. (See page 216.)

The average salad dressing (except those containing a large amount of lemon juice, as French dressing) does not contain sufficient acid to cause digestive disturbances when eaten with a vegetable salad at a starch meal.

FOOD LISTS

LIST

- A Cooked non-starchy vegetables
- B Non-starchy vegetables to be used for greens
- C Raw vegetables to be used for salads
- D Raw acid vegetables to be used for salads
- E Cooked acid vegetables
- F Fresh acid fruits
- G Fresh sub-acid fruits
- H Fresh sweet fruits
- I Dried acid and sub-acid fruits
- J Dried sweet fruits
- K Melons
- L Bananas
- M Milk and buttermilk
- N Cottage cheese
- O Nuts
- P Concentrated "building foods" (lean meats, eggs, cheese, etc.)

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- Q Concentrated "building foods" (legumes)
R Concentrated "building foods" which also are starchy
- S Concentrated starches (heat and energy producers)
T Concentrated starches (potatoes, yams and artichokes)
U Concentrated starches which also are "building foods"
- V "Breakfast" foods, so-called (home-cooked)
W "Breakfast" foods, so-called (commercial)
- X Honey, maple sugar and dark brown sugar
- Y Cereal coffee and teakettle tea
- Y₁ Desserts (junket and custard)
Y₂ Desserts (ice cream)
Y₃ Desserts (fruit ices)
Y₄ Desserts (cooked fruits—not preserves)
Y₅ Desserts (preserves, jams, jellies)
- Y₆ Commercial (white) sugar and syrup
- Y₇ Dairy butter
Y₈ Oils
Y₉ Cream
- Y₁₀ Bacon
Y₁₁ Fat fish

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Y12 Pie and cake

Y13 Chocolate, confections and candy

Y14 Vinegar

Y15 Oysters, crabs and clams

Y16 Gravies

Y17 Fruit juices

LIST A

Cooked Non-Starchy Vegetables

Artichoke (French)	Kohlrabi *
Asparagus	Leek
Beets	Mullein
Beet-tops	Okra
Beans (fresh green)	Onion *
Cauliflower *	Peas (fresh green)
Carrots	Pumpkin
Celery	Parsnips *
Chive	Peppers (sweet) *
Corn (green)	Rutabagas *
Cow-slip	Spinach
Dandelion (young)	Swiss chard
Dock (sour)	Squash
Egg-plant	Salsify
Garlic *	Turnips *
Kale	Turnip-tops

Combine With Any Food

These cooked non-starchy vegetables, with raw vegetables, fruits and the dairy products, are our most

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essential foods, for they furnish the vital food salts which are necessary to health and life.

They should be served at nearly every meal, except the fruit meal. They give much of the "bulk" to a meal. If omitted, too much hearty, staple foods are likely to be eaten.

Careful attention should be given to the preparation and cooking of these vegetables.

Canned vegetables should never be used when fresh or dehydrated vegetables can be obtained.

Canners frequently put up soaked dried peas or soaked dried lima beans for the fresh product. Such goods should never be used.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) may promote the eructation of gas. If they do, the other vegetables in the list should be used instead until the digestive power permits the resumption of those that have been discontinued.

LIST B

Non-Starchy Vegetables to Be Used as Cooked Greens

Beet-tops	Leek
Brussels sprouts	Mullein
Chive	Rutabaga-tops
Dandelion (young)	Swiss chard
Dock (sour)	Spinach
Kale	Turnip-tops

The above-named vegetables also appear in List A, but are here given, for they are commonly used for greens.

FOOD LISTS

Combine With Any Food

The discussion given under List A applies equally to this list. More greens in the diet lessen the use of laxatives, cathartics and "blood medicine."

LIST C

Raw Vegetables to be Used for Salads

Cabbage *	Lettuce
Carrots (grated)	Onion *
Celery	Olives (ripe) (a fruit)
Chive	Peppers (sweet) *
Cucumbers *	Parsley
Endive	Radishes *
Garlic *	Scallions *
Leek *	Water cress

Combine With Any Food

This list does not give all the vegetables that may be used for vegetable salads. Any in List A may be used if desired, by chopping finely or running through a chopper. Neither do the recipes in the Cook Book comprise all ways of making salads, for practically any combination of vegetables, or vegetables and fruits, is permissible, provided acid and starch are not combined in a meal.

Raw vegetables must be included in every starch

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meal, and raw vegetables or raw fruit in every "meat" meal. (See List A.)

Those marked with an asterisk (*) may promote the eructation of gas. If they do, the other vegetables in the list should be used instead until the digestive power permits the resumption of those that have been discontinued.

LIST D

Raw Acid Vegetables for Salads

Tomatoes

Combine with any other food except starches, such as bread, cereals, and legumes. (See page 147.)

See page 216.

LIST E

Cooked Acid Vegetables

Tomatoes

Rhubarb

Combine with any other food except starches

Fruits and vegetables when cooked, lose much, if not most, of their antiseptic qualities and are not nearly as valuable in the diet as when raw.

Rhubarb contains a considerable amount of oxalic acid; hence it should be avoided.

See page 216.

FOOD LISTS

LIST F

Fresh Acid Fruits

Apples (some varieties)	Limes
Blackberries	Loganberries
Cherries (some varieties)	Nectarines
Cranberries	Oranges
Currants (red)	Pineapples
Gooseberries	Plums (some varieties)
Grapefruit	Raspberries
Grapes (some varieties)	Strawberries
Lemons	Tangerines

Combine with any food except starches

It is not necessary to eat these acid fruits with starch. There are many opportunities for taking them at the fruit meal or the meat meal. Use the vegetables in Lists A and C with the starch meal. (See page 147.)

If there are any who, because of a particular idiosyncrasy, or fear, do not care to combine fruit and the dairy products, the fruit may be taken, followed a few minutes later by the dairy products.

Because of the reaction brought about in the system of the auto-toxemic when first adding acid and sub-acid fruits to the diet, sweet oranges should be almost exclusively used until such time as the other acid and sub-acid fruits may be taken without discomfort.

Apples, cranberries, gooseberries, plums and strawberries are particularly apt to give discomfort to the auto-toxemic.

See page 216.

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LIST G

Fresh Sub-Acid Fruits

Apples (some varieties)	Huckleberries
Apricots	Loquots
Cactus	Mulberries
Cherries (some varieties)	Peaches (some varieties)
Elderberries	Plums (some varieties)
Guavas	Prunes (some varieties)
Grapes (some varieties)	Pears (some varieties)

Combine with any food except starches

Sub-acid fruits do not contain as much acid as the acid fruits. (See page 147.)

See pages 155 and 216.

LIST H

Fresh Sweet Fruits

Currants (black)	Pears (some varieties)
Grapes (some varieties)	Persimmons
Mangoes	Prunes (sweet)
Peaches (some varieties)	

Combine with any food except starches

(See page 147)

Sweet fruits, both fresh and dried, are heat and energy producers, and take the place of cereal starch and commercial (white) sugar in the diet. They are among Nature's best foods.

Of the fruits named in this list, grapes are the least likely to give the reaction peculiar to acid and sub-acid fruits, as mentioned on page 216.

FOOD LISTS

LIST I

Dried Acid and Sub-Acid Fruits

Apricots	Loganberries
Apples (some varieties)	Prunes (some varieties)
Blackberries	Plums (some varieties)
Currants (some varieties)	Pears (some varieties)
Peaches (some varieties)	Raisins (some varieties)
Raspberries	

Combine with any food except starches

(See page 147)

These fruits should be prepared without cooking, and should be eaten in the same combinations as indicated for List F.

See pages 155 and 216.

LIST J

Dried Sweet Fruits

Dates	Raisins
Figs	Prunes (sweet)

Combine with any food except concentrated starches

(See page 146)

The best sweet fruits for general use are dates, raisins and pulled figs.

If one is very auto-toxemic, and sweet prunes are found to produce gas, their use should be temporarily given up. Sweet prunes, however, are an excellent heat and energy food.

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LIST K

Bananas

Combine with any food

Bananas should be eaten only when they are ripe, which is when the skins turn black. When not quite ripe, they may be baked in the skin, but they are not as good as the raw, ripe ones.

The banana should not be eaten as a part of a hearty meal, for it is very concentrated, and should not be taken unless the digestion is sound.

Some persons think a fruit salad consists of a banana served with mayonnaise on a lettuce leaf. The fruit salads referred to in this book are those made with juicy fruits. The banana is not a juicy fruit.

See page 75.

LIST L

Melons

Muskmelon

Casaba

Cantaloupe

Watermelon

Combine with no other food except fresh fruits, for they tend to ferment quickly, especially when eaten with other food. They should not be eaten unless the digestion is sound.

LIST M

Buttermilk

Milk

Combine with any food except meat, fish, eggs, cheese and nuts

FOOD LISTS

There is nothing incompatible in the combination of milk or buttermilk with the above-named foods. It is not recommended because it induces overeating.

Milk or buttermilk may be eaten at the starch meal, provided the milk is slowly sipped and not used to soften cereals or bread before eating.

Milk is a food, requiring sipping. It must not be poured into the stomach as a beverage.

See page 155.

LIST N

Cottage Cheese

Combines with any food with which milk combines, as it is a milk product. It is one of the best foods, and should more frequently take the place of meat and dried beans.

"Store" cheese is not highly commended for regular use because it is so concentrated that its use in the diet induces too great a consumption of building foods.

"Store" cheese, grated, may be added in small quantities to a salad with no other dressing.

LIST O

Nuts

Combine with fruits, salad vegetables and cooked non-starchy vegetables

Do NOT combine with any of the staple foods, such as bread, cereals, dried beans, dried peas, meat or cheese. They are not chemically incompatible, but when eaten at a meal with other hearty foods, they

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induce excessive ingestion of food. (See page 93.)

In moderate amounts, nuts may be eaten with bread by those in sound health.

LIST P

Concentrated Building Foods

Lean Meats (all kinds)	Fowl
Nuts (except chestnuts)	Eggs
Sea Food	Game
Cheese	

Combine with

Fruits

Raw vegetables (Lists A and C)

Cooked vegetables (Lists A and B)

Tomatoes (Lists D and E)

Do NOT combine with

Each other, or

Other concentrated foods as

Bread

Cereals

Legumes

There is no chemical incompatibility in combining these foods with other concentrated foods, but over-eating is the invariable result.

Raw fruits and raw vegetables contain the vital food salts which prevent, or at least partially overcome, the fermentation arising from the use of staple foods. Raw fruits or raw vegetables **MUST** accompany the

FOOD LISTS

meal when any of List P foods are eaten. This is very important.

Salt meats and salt fish are objectionable because the excessive amount of salt makes them difficult to digest. Never use them.

Mock meats, such as protein roasts, steaks, cutlets, etc., are highly commended by vegetarians. They are made from legumes, nuts, or other meat substitutes, and are generally fried in oil. They are often composed of bad food combinations, and made worse by the manner of preparation.

LIST Q

Concentrated Building Foods. (The Legumes)

Dried Beans	Lentils
Dried Peas	Peanuts

Combine with

Cooked non-starchy vegetables. (Lists A and B)

Raw vegetables. (Lists A and C)

Do NOT combine with

Each other	Bread
Meat	Cereals
Cheese	Fruit
Eggs	Tomatoes

Other concentrated food

Legumes should not be eaten with any other concentrated food, because they are themselves very concentrated and one of the most dangerous foods on

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account of the fermentation usually resulting from their excessive use.

Raw fruits and raw vegetables contain the vital food salts which prevent, or at least partially overcome, the fermentation arising from the use of staple foods. Raw vegetables **MUST** be used with legumes. In combination with fruits or tomatoes, the legumes, which are starchy, will ferment very rapidly. (See page 147.)

Legumes are both building foods and heat and energy producing foods. Therefore it is not necessary to take much starch at any other meal of the day. These other meals should be light, and should consist principally of fruits and vegetables.

Legumes, which are meat substitutes, should be eaten at the meat meal only, and only by those who have good digestions.

In moderate amounts, peanut butter may be eaten with bread by those in good health. It should not be made a practice. (See page 93.)

LIST R

Concentrated Building Foods which also are starchy (Heat and Energy Producing)

Dried Beans (all kinds)	Any product made from
Dried Peas	the whole grain of
Lentils	Wheat
Peanuts	Indian corn
Bread	Oats
Cereals, or	Barley
	Rice
	Rye
	Buckwheat

FOOD LISTS

Combine with

Raw vegetables. (Lists A and C)

Cooked non-starchy vegetables. (Lists A and B)

Do NOT combine with

Each other

Eggs

Meat

Other concentrated foods

Cheese

Tomatoes

Fruits

The foods listed above are given simply as a matter of information, for the legumes are considered "meat" and should be eaten at the "meat" meal only. The grains and cereals are considered starches and should be eaten at the "starch" meal.

See Lists Q and S for combinations.

LIST S

Concentrated Starches

(Heat and Energy Producers)

Sweet Potatoes

Any product made from
the whole grain of

White Potatoes

Wheat

Yams

Indian corn

Artichokes (American)

Oats

Bread

Barley

Cereals, or

Rice

Rye

Buckwheat

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Combine with

Raw vegetables. (Lists A and C)
Cooked non-starchy vegetables. (Lists A and B)
Milk, buttermilk or cottage cheese
Nuts in moderation
Butter in moderation
Oil in moderation (on salads)

Do NOT combine with

Meat
Fish
Eggs
Legumes
Other concentrated foods
Tomatoes
Fruit (except sweet fruit when digestion is excellent)
Each other

When food is thought of, bread first comes to mind. Bread is a universal idea for "food," but it is generally restricted to the baked product of a mixture of grain flour and water, with or without salt, yeast, baking powder, sugar, shortening, and other ingredients. The universal use of starchy grains, as bread, at every meal, is a matter of custom and habit, and it will require time and self-control to use bread but once daily.

Cereal starch quickly ferments, especially if eaten beyond the digestive capacity or in combination with fruit; or with concentrated foods. It is very concentrated (much more so than potatoes) and should be the only concentrated food in a meal, except moderate amounts of butter, nut butter or oil. If eaten with milk, the milk should not soften the bread or cereal, for this induces insufficient insalivation and fermentation.

FOOD LISTS

Raw green vegetables should always be eaten with cereal starch to furnish food salts to lessen the acid-forming tendency of starch when eaten alone. This is important, as many do not, or will not, eat vegetables every time they eat starch. Should it be impossible to have a green vegetable with the meal, the starch should be omitted or eaten with extreme moderation and caution.

Dried sweet fruits should be eaten with starch only when the digestion is excellent.

LIST T

Concentrated Starches

Sweet Potatoes	Yams
White Potatoes	Artichokes (American)

Combine with

Raw vegetables. (Lists A and C)
Cooked non-starchy vegetables. (Lists A and B)
Milk or buttermilk
Cottage cheese

Do NOT combine with

Meat
Fish
Any other concentrated food. (Lists P and Q)
Tomatoes
Fruits

Potatoes are not as concentrated as cereal starch.

Persons with good digestions may sometimes add moderate amounts of properly cooked potatoes to a

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meal of hearty, staple foods. Raw vegetables, however, should always accompany the meal.

LIST U

Concentrated Starches

(Heat and Energy Foods, which are also Building Foods)

Dried Beans (all kinds)	Any product made from
Dried Peas	the whole grain of
Lentils	Wheat
Peanuts	Indian corn
Bread	Oats
Cereal, or	Barley
	Rice
	Rye
	Buckwheat

Combine with

Raw vegetables. (Lists A and C)
Cooked non-starchy vegetables. (Lists A and B)
Oil in moderation

Do NOT combine with

Meat
Cheese
Eggs
Other concentrated foods
Tomatoes
Fruits
Each other

FOOD LISTS

These foods are listed here simply as a matter of information, for the legumes are considered "building foods" and can be substituted for meat at the "meat" meal. (See Legumes, List Q, page 161.)

The grains and cereals are considered starches, to be eaten at the "starch" meal only.

No acids should ever be used with the foods in this list.

LIST V

"Breakfast" Foods (Home Cooked)

(Cereals made from the whole grain)

Combine with

Raw vegetables. (Lists A and C)

Cooked non-starchy vegetables. (Lists A and B)

Milk, buttermilk or cottage cheese

Nuts in moderation

Butter in moderation

Do NOT combine with

Meat

Fish

Other concentrated food

Tomatoes

Fruit (except sweet fruit when digestion is
excellent)

Each other

The so-called "breakfast" foods should ordinarily be eaten at the "starch" meal and without a dressing. Milk should not be used on cereals, as it generally pre-

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vents thorough insalivation. No sweetening should ever be used on cereals, except the sweet fruits, and then only when the digestion is excellent.

See list W, page 168, for further information regarding combinations.

LIST W

"Breakfast" Foods (Commercial)

(Foods made from the entire grain)

Combine with foods as in Class V

Many dry, so-called "breakfast" foods, as Shredded Wheat and Triscuit, are not breakfast foods, but concentrated starch foods, and should only be eaten at the "starch" meal. They require much insalivation, and are much superior to the soft, mushy cereals in the diet. When softened with milk, the dry "breakfast" foods are no better than the home prepared foods, and much harm from fermentation may follow their use.

Many of the manufactured foods are devitalized by being cooked to death. These should never be used.

Many of the manufactured foods are not made from the entire grain. These should never be used. Corn flakes, the "farinas," etc., may belong to this class.

Raw green vegetables should always be eaten with cereal starch to furnish food salts which help counteract the fermentation and acid-forming tendency of starch when eaten alone. If cereal starch must be eaten for breakfast, and it is impractical or impossible to have a green vegetable with that meal, the cereal should be

FOOD LISTS

eaten with extreme caution. Nothing but dairy products and a hot drink should accompany the meal.

Dried sweet fruits may be used with "breakfast" foods only when the digestion is excellent and the meal is a moderate one.

(See List V, page 167.)

Pop corn, which is very difficult to digest, should be eaten only by those in good health, as it ferments very easily.

LIST X

Honey
Maple Sugar
Dark Brown Sugar

See page 146 for a complete discussion of the combination of these foods.

See page 115.

LIST Y

Beverages

Cereal coffee
Teakettle tea

These beverages have no food value, except when milk or sweetening is added. They are only desired when it is cold and chilly. Their habitual use is not commended. They must never be used to "wash down" food. Only honey, maple sugar or dark brown sugar may be used for sweetening, but it is best to omit

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sweetening altogether. If the beverage is taken at a meal containing starchy food, sweetening should never be used.

LIST Y1

Desserts

Custard

Junket

Desserts are not commended, but if the use of custard and junket is insisted upon, they should be made with honey, maple sugar or dark brown sugar; never with commercial white sugar.

If eaten, they should be eaten at a meal of fruit and dairy products only.

LIST Y2

Desserts

Ice Cream

Ice cream made with white, commercial sugar or syrup is not a desirable food, especially when eaten in combination with starch. When made with honey, maple sugar, or dark brown sugar the combination is slightly less harmful, but is a combination which is not commended. The best way to eat ice cream is with fresh, juicy fruit (not preserved or canned fruit or fruit syrups).

The temporary sensation after eating ice cream is cooling, but the ultimate result is a "heating" of the body, due to the sugar and fat in the ice cream. This

FOOD LISTS

is why the habit is more harmful during warm weather than during cold.

The public does not generally know that there is a machine known as a "homogeniser" with which the ice cream maker may incorporate coconut fat, lard or other vegetable or animal fat, with glucose, skimmed milk, or skim milk powder and water, to form ice cream. A form of glue may be used as "bodifier," while imitation flavors and colors are freely used. (McCann.) Commercial ice creams of this type should be strictly avoided.

See page 48 relative to action of cold foods.

See page 128 relative to desserts.

LIST Y₃

Desserts

Fruit Ices

These should be made with honey, maple sugar or dark brown sugar instead of commercial sugar. (See page 115.)

Ices or ice cream with a meal chills the food in the stomach, delays its digestion, and their habitual use will cause serious digestive disturbances.

Fruit ices (if used) should be eaten only with fruit, dairy products, and "meat" meals; never with starch.

See page 48 relative to action of cold foods.

See page 128 relative to desserts.

LIST Y₄

Desserts

Cooked fruits

Canned fruits (not preserves)

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The anti-fermentic action of fruits is altered by cooking, due to the de-organization and change of their food elements, making cooked fruits less desirable than the uncooked.

Canned fruits are not recommended. If used, they should never be eaten at a meal with starch. They may be eaten at a "meat" meal, with dairy products, or vegetables. If canned fruits are eaten at a meat meal, raw vegetables should also be eaten to balance the loss of the anti-fermentic action of the cooked fruits through cooking.

Cooked fruits, like canned fruits, are not recommended.

Refined white sugar should not be used in canning.¹

Cooked fruit should never be eaten with starch.

LIST Y5

Desserts

Preserves

Jellies

Jams

Marmalades

Never Recommended

These desserts have all points against them. They are prepared by boiling at a very high temperature, are mostly all sugar, and are used principally with bread, crackers or cake, giving an extremely large amount of sugar with a forced consumption of starch which the body likely does not need. They should be used sparingly.

NOTE I. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin on canning without sugar.

FOOD LISTS

LIST Y6

Commercial Sugar and Syrup

Never recommended for reasons explained under the chapter on sugar. No one can hope to attain good health if excessive indulgence in commercial sugar or syrup is continued.

LIST Y7

Dairy Butter

Combines with any food when used as a dressing for salads or cooked vegetables, or on bread, potatoes and cereals. Frying and greasy cooking with butter is almost as abominable as with hog's lard. Frying lessens the value of food, and makes digestion more difficult.

LIST Y8

Oils

All commercial greases, lards, oils, and "shorteners," except nut or vegetable oils or olive oil, should be rigidly excluded from the diet.

LIST Y9

Cream

Combines with any food

Cream or churned cream (butter) should be wisely eaten or its value is lost. It should be used moderately. Cream may be used with fresh fruit and, very moderately, with cereals.

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LIST Y10

Bacon

Combines with

Fruit

Vegetables

Bread in moderation (by those who are well)

Potatoes in moderation (by those who are well)

Does NOT combine with

Meat

Cheese

Legumes

Dairy products

Fat bacon is nearly a pure fat, and very concentrated. It is not the proper food on which to start the day's work, because the energy required for its digestion could be better used in the daily work.

Heed this rule :—"Do not eat two concentrated foods at the same meal." This applies to bacon as well as to other foods, except that bacon may be moderately eaten with starch, as in sandwiches. These should always be eaten with some raw vegetable.

Fruit should never be taken with the sandwiches because the combination of fruit and starch is bad.

Bacon with raw fruits, or raw vegetables, or cooked non-starchy vegetables, is a better food combination.

Bacon, a heat-producing food, should be eaten sparingly during the warm months, and never by anyone with a poor digestion.

Lean bacon is not as concentrated as fat bacon, and is therefore less likely to be eaten to excess.

FOOD LISTS

LIST Y11

Fat Fish

Fat fish is difficult to digest, and should not be eaten by those with weak digestions.

Lemon juice is usually sufficient as a dressing. The addition of butter to the dressing makes the dish too fat.

Do not eat fat (except butter, or oil on salads) at more than one meal of the day, as it would cause digestive disturbances. Fat fish is not a good food for hot weather, as it is heat-producing.

LIST Y12

Pie and Cake

The conglomerate mixture (sugar, fruits, starch, fat) in pie makes it impossible to recommend it.

Raisin bread, made with the whole meal flour, is cake enough for normal, unspoiled appetites. This should be eaten only in the combinations given for bread.

LIST Y13

Chocolate
Confections
Candy

Chocolate, in candy or as a beverage, cannot be recommended. As a beverage it contains properties

RIGHT FOOD—THE RIGHT REMEDY

having the same harmful effect upon the nervous system as coffee and tea when they are used in excess.

Confections and candy cannot be recommended. Candy and confections, when honey is used, are more wholesome, but they should never be eaten except as a meal consisting of nothing but candy and milk, or candy and fruit. Only those in sound health should eat candy.

Candy-eating is a pernicious habit. The candy store that undermines, as it does, the health of child-life, should be placed under government control. If allowed to exist at all, it should be licensed as saloons were licensed. Too much cannot be said against the habit of candy-eating. Parents who give children money for candy are responsible for many of the children's diseases, the future bad health of the children, and, often, their early death.

Candy-eating, besides the direct harm it causes, kills the desire for natural foods.

It is commonly believed that "home-made" candy is "pure" and less harmful than the commercial varieties. It is not the purity or the impurity of the ingredients, but the ingredients themselves, chiefly sugar, which are harmful. This erroneous belief has no foundation, for "home-made" candy is made with the same sugar as the commercial product. Neither is there any difference in the degree of harm caused by "high grade" chocolates or "lollypops." "Pure" stick candy is another fallacy. Sugar is responsible for the harm of candy-eating, and as it is so universally used for candy, no candy can be recommended.

We may have "pure" whiskey or "pure" carbolic acid, which means that they are not adulterated. In

FOOD LISTS

the same way the word "pure," when used in a commercial sense, means that the food is not adulterated—that no foreign substance has been added. It does not convey to us, however, any idea as to the wholesomeness of that food—it does not tell us that many of the food elements (food salts) have been wholly or partially removed, through the process of manufacture or preparation.* Bear this in mind when anyone claims a product to be wholesome—that is a natural food—simply because it is labeled "Guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Act."

LIST Y14

Vinegar

Never to be used.

See Salt, Condiments, page 126.

LIST Y15

Oysters

Clams

Crabs

These are classed as meats, although their food value is much lower. The food value of an oyster stew lies in the milk, rather than in the oysters.

These foods should be used in the same combination as meats, with fruits and vegetables, but NEVER with starch.

NOTE. See page 109 relative to sugar.

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LIST Y16

Gravies

Rarely do we find a household, where thought has been given to food, using gravies. Most are made of bad mixtures and, continually used, cause serious digestive disturbances.

LIST Y17

Fruit Juices

Lemon	Cider (sweet)
Lime	Pineapple
Orange	Grape

Fruit juices are excellent as a food—a meal—but when taken as a beverage, with or without other foods, and without regard to their food properties, are responsible for much stomach derangement. A glass of grape juice, orange juice, or pineapple juice, is recommended as a food when eaten alone, slowly sipped, and takes the place of a meal. It is not recommended when used in a meal containing starchy food, or as a beverage to be taken at the soda fountains at random.

These pure, unadulterated, non-sterilized fruit juices must not be confused with the “soda waters” sold in bottles or dispensed at soda fountains.

Commercial sugar or syrup should never be used to sweeten fruit juices. Honey, maple sugar, or dark brown sugar should be used very moderately for this purpose. (See page 115.)

FOOD LISTS

The so-called fruit juices sold at drug stores and soda fountains are so loaded down with sugar, or sugar substitutes, that their use is dangerous, and most of them, instead of containing pure fruit juices, are made from substances harmful to health.

Avoid all drug store or soda fountain "fruit juices" unless they are the pure, non-sterilized, unadulterated fruit juices, unsweetened with commercial sugar or syrup.

Fruit "punches" are objectionable because served between meals and because they are sweetened with commercial sugar or syrup.

Use fruit juices alone, with dairy products, or at a "meat" meal. Never use them with starchy food.

Bottled fruit juice is usually prepared by a sterilizing process which renders it much inferior to fresh juice because the food salts are largely, if not wholly, destroyed by the heat.

Cider, made from apples, frequently disturbs the digestions of those who are auto-toxic, and of persons of a nervous temperament. Such persons should avoid it.

Grape juice, which is very concentrated, should be diluted with twice its quantity of water.

Orange juice is the best fruit juice to use when breaking a fast.

MENUS

THE meals outlined in this book represent what scientific investigation, based on practical experiment, has demonstrated to be the best for the average adult.

Menus are not classified according to city or country environment, light or heavy work, active or sedentary occupations, in or out of doors. To avoid confusion, self-bias, or morbidity, all adult menus are listed under only three headings:—"Morning Meals," "Noon Meals," and "Night Meals." Each must be studied to learn the why and wherefore of one's eating.

Particular attention should always be given to the rule that only one concentrated food, as starch, meat, fish, eggs, legumes, fats, should be eaten at a meal. This is contrary to the prevalent idea of "balanced" meals—meals wherein so much protein, carbohydrates and nitrogenous food must be eaten at each meal. The body cannot be fed according to the fuel laws of an engine. Such feeding has been a failure. This "calory" theory was formulated through tests upon "diet squads," comprising persons of normal and vigorous health. The results so obtained cannot guide those who are abnormal—the sick. Such "calory" rules, requiring one to eat complex meals, induce over-eating, causing digestive disturbances, and undermine the health.

Menus are given for three meals a day because most

MENUS

people eat that way. Twice a day is a better plan and more conducive to health.

If three meals are eaten a day, one meal, at least, should be a very light or moderate one, and it is better that this meal be the morning meal. If the morning meal is omitted, the noon and evening meals will remain as outlined. One should not eat as much at the noon meal as is ordinarily eaten at both morning and noon meals together, if the morning meal is omitted. The proportionate amount of fruits and vegetables should prevail in the diet, and all general rules followed as to the combination of foods in a meal.

See page 216.

FREQUENCY OF MEALS

THERE is an old saying, "Light breakfasts and lunches for good mental work."

No brain worker can do his best thinking while digesting a hearty meal. The manual laborer must avoid overeating, for heavy physical work also retards digestion. In both cases large amounts of nerve energy are expended.

The hearty meal of the day should be eaten when the cares and hard work of the day are over. For most individuals, this will be the evening meal. Those who persist in eating hearty meals at night, as well as in the morning and at noon, will surely come to grief. If the first two meals are lunches, the third meal may be a hearty one.

Hearty breakfasts clog body and brain; it is not the natural way to begin the day. Many people, omitting breakfast entirely, testify that they profit mentally and physically thereby.

Those who have dispensed with breakfast find that the appetite for that meal disappears. Those who think they must have breakfast never tried seriously to omit it. A few days' test is not a fair trial; it is not sufficient to overcome the life-long habit of breakfast eating. When the first attempt is made to break the habit, considerable gastric distress will be experienced. There will be a feeling of faintness, an all-gone feel-

FREQUENCY OF MEALS

ing, a gnawing in the stomach, and invariably a headache. The greater this distress, the stronger the reason for giving up the habit of breakfast eating. The distress is evidence that the food which one eats in the morning has been stimulating or paralyzing the nerves, and this would ultimately have a disastrous effect upon the body. As each day passes, the distress will lessen, and the benefit of omitting breakfast will be realized.

Exceptions, if any, to the "no-breakfast" rule, should be made in favor of those doing heavy physical labor, whose breakfasts should consist of easily digested foods, such as fruit and milk.

A further exception seems necessary, and that is in favor of the large class in the cities engaged in severe mental labor for six to eight hours during the middle of the day, without rest and an opportunity to eat properly. For such persons, the necessity of the case makes it advisable to eat light or moderate breakfasts and to eat no more until night.

Growing children may eat three meals a day, but not of the rich, hearty foods usually eaten. The part of this book devoted to the feeding of children explains their meals.

In no case should food be eaten within an hour after rising; two hours is better. Mothers who feed their children upon the latter's awakening, and those adults who eat breakfast in bed, should take this seriously to heart. Allow an interval of five to six hours between meals, and permit nothing but water to enter the stomach between meals. This applies to children as well as to adults. Giving children lunches between meals is a bad practice, and not at all necessary. Eating bed-time lunches is also a very bad habit.

MORNING MEAL

It is more difficult to adopt a proper breakfast régime (or the no-breakfast plan) than to correct bad eating habits with regard to other meals. Why? The answer is long, but of great importance.

Most persons' food, on account of bad eating habits, ferments in the digestive tract. This fermentation produces a paralyzing or stimulating effect on the nerves of the stomach, akin to that produced by a drug on an addict, and continues as long as food is in the stomach. By morning the food has usually passed out of the stomach, and with it, the stimulating or paralyzing effect. There is now a craving for food which will ferment and produce the same paralyzing or stimulating effect similar to that experienced by the drug fiend when the effects of a dose of his accustomed drug have passed away and he feels the need of a fresh dose.

To eat the commonly accepted breakfast, which gives a feeling of fullness—that sense of having had a meal which will “stand by”—is wrong. Such a practice does not build health, but undermines it on account of the poisons generated by fermentation.

When breakfast is first omitted, or a very moderate one eaten, no fermentation will occur to paralyze or stimulate the nerves of the stomach. The nervous system, denied its customary stimulation, makes known its grievance through ill feelings, such as faintness, gnaw-

MORNING MEAL

ing in the stomach, dizziness, etc. These ill feelings will pass as the health improves through right living, and when health is again normal, the missing breakfast will produce no discomfort.

Omitting breakfast is the best relief for an overworked and much irritated stomach. If something must be eaten in the morning, let it be only uncooked fresh fruit, without sugar. Cereal coffee, with a spoonful of cream, but no sugar, or teakettle tea, with no sugar, taken with the fruit, will help to allay the ill feelings arising from a curtailed or omitted breakfast.

Dr. Harry Ellington Brook has some of his patients omit all food for breakfast, except fresh uncooked fruit (without sugar) and a single cup of weak soluble coffee, to which is added a spoonful of cream, but no sugar. This mild stimulant, he believes, better compensates the patient for the loss of his usual hearty breakfast than fruit alone.

Our daily food requirements are phenomenally small, and are amply supplied by the consumption of two meals daily. The sick certainly should eat nothing more in the morning than the "fruit" breakfast just explained.

Nor does a healthy person require more than the "fruit" breakfast. Such a person, having little or no food fermentation, does not experience the intense craving for food in the morning. This craving indicates food fermentation and that an irritated stomach needs rest.

Many persons, and the laboring classes in particular, whose life habits and teachings concerning food have been incorrect, will find it difficult to accept the truth

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about light or no breakfasts, insisting that they must have hearty breakfasts of "good, nourishing food." Hearty breakfasts, "to give strength" for the day's work, are a delusion, for to-day's work is done with the reserve store of energy received from food eaten yesterday. Food is not digested, assimilated and absorbed until a long time after it has been eaten. In some cases the period is twelve hours. When digestion is slow it may take as many as twenty-four hours to assimilate food.

Many men doing heavy physical labor, omit breakfast entirely. Their unanimous testimony is that they profit mentally and physically thereby. These men are unusually free from physical and mental bondage, and are alert in mind and body. Their faces do not carry the evidences of sensuality. Unsuitable, devitalized foods and wrong methods of living hold the manual laborer in mental bondage. There is nothing, other than habit and custom, to justify the manner in which the laboring classes commonly eat their foods. The foods usually eaten cost more than the proper foods do. A correct diet, intelligently followed, gives mental and physical health. All persons should be governed by the same general and fundamental principles of diet.

To those who believe they need a heartier breakfast than the "fruit" breakfast, these suggestions are offered:

The nutritive value of a breakfast of fresh, uncooked fruit may be increased by adding to the meal dried sweet fruits, or sweet fruits and milk, buttermilk or cottage cheese.

Such a meal provides the body with more "calories" than the conventional or "orthodox" breakfast, for

MORNING MEAL

fruits and dairy products are foods of quality, not quantity. The public, ignorant of their great food value, does not realize that a meal of these foods gives more real nourishment than a breakfast of mushes, potatoes, breads, griddle cakes, syrup, sausage, pork, ham, eggs, etc. It is common for a country breakfast to consist of oatmeal; pork chops, or ham and eggs; fried potatoes; bread and butter, or griddle cakes and sausage, or syrup; pie, cake, or pudding; and coffee, cream and sugar. A common city breakfast includes fruit, especially grapefruit, with lots of sugar, cereal with cream or milk and sugar, egg with salt and pepper, buttered toast, and coffee with cream and sugar. Such combinations are extremely bad, and are serious handicaps to impose upon the body. These "orthodox" or conventional breakfasts are the ones which usually produce a sense of fullness—a sense of having eaten a meal which will "stand by"—because of the fermentation of the food.

The combination of starchy food and fruit in a meal is conducive to fermentation, so a breakfast of simply fruit, or fruit and dairy products, should never include starchy foods.

Experience proves that a breakfast of fruit and dairy products not only furnishes a sufficient supply of nutrition for the average physical laborer, but supplies more nutrition at less expense to digestion and the pocketbook than the "orthodox" breakfast.

City workers (see page 183) who omit their noon meals, and adopt fruit and dairy products for their breakfasts, should make the other meal of the day a "meat" meal, with fruits and vegetables.

Sweet fruits are rich in heat-producing elements,

RIGHT FOOD—THE RIGHT REMEDY

and should be eaten more extensively in winter than in summer. Very acid fruits have a tendency to cause a sense of chilliness when eaten on cold mornings, so they should be omitted. Sweet oranges are best. (See page 216.)

Those who insist upon having starch for breakfast should heed these suggestions: A starch breakfast may consist of buttered zwieback, oven-toasted whole grain bread, Triscuit, or Shredded Wheat, and a cup of cereal coffee or teakettle tea. The nutritive value of the meal may be increased by adding milk, buttermilk, or cottage cheese, but the value is apt to be lessened because of the tendency to overeat. (See page 119.)

When a starch breakfast is eaten, it is necessary to omit fruit, which contains vital food salts so necessary to everyone, because fruit does not combine well with starchy food. Such breakfasts not only deprive the body of food salts, but develop a tendency to eat too much starch. To prevent this (and possibly starch poisoning), very little (if any) starchy food should be eaten at the other meals of the day. If starch is eaten for breakfast, it should be omitted from the noon, or "starch," meal. The noon meal in this case should consist principally of fruits and vegetables.

City workers, or others, who omit their noon meal, but take a starchy breakfast, should make the other meal of the day a "meat" meal, with fruits and vegetables.

See page 216.

NOON MEAL

BEFORE reading further, it would be well to read again the special suggestions given for menus on page 180.

No brain worker can digest a hearty meal and concentrate at the same time. The manual laborer must avoid overeating, for heavy physical work also retards digestion. In both cases the nerve energy necessary to digest the food is diverted.

The hearty meal of the day should be taken when the cares and hard work of the day are done. For most individuals this is the evening meal. Those who persist in eating hearty meals morning, noon and night, will surely come to grief. If the first two meals are light or moderate, the third meal may be hearty.

An adult should not eat concentrated starches, bread and cereals, more than once daily. Starches should not form part of the meal where concentrated building foods, such as meat, eggs, dried beans, dried peas, nuts, or lentils, are eaten.

An ideal "starch" meal should consist of:

One concentrated starch. (See List S.)

One or two cooked vegetables. (See Lists A and B.)

One raw vegetable. (See Lists A and C.)

Moderate amounts of dairy butter, nut butter, or oil (on salad).

Desserts should be omitted from all "starch" meals.

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No fruit or tomatoes should be eaten at a "starch" meal.

Meat, or a meat substitute, should never be eaten at a "starch" meal. The evening meal is the starchless meal or "meat" meal, at which meat or its substitute may be eaten.

The menus outlined for the noon meals are offered as a guide. To better understand them it is necessary to read the chapters which specifically discuss the foods comprising a "starch" meal. It is also necessary to read the paragraphs explaining the combinations of various foods, to understand why some foods should be included in the meal and others excluded.

Circumstances may necessitate eating the "evening" or "meat" meal at noon. If this is done, eat the "noon" or "starch" meal at night. Never eat two "noon" or "starch" meals in one day, nor two "evening" or "meat" meals in one day. This would load up the system with too much of some foods and not enough of others.

See page 216.

In the following menus, foods listed in the "Substitute Food Lists," may be used instead of those named in the regular menus.

"STARCH" MEAL MENUS

Substitute
Food Lists

S T	Baked potatoes (Butter may be used to dress potatoes)
A C	Lettuce
A B	Young green peas
M N	Buttermilk

Vegetable soup (except tomato soup)
(Soups must be used moderately)

NOON MEAL

Substitute Food Lists

- | | |
|-------|--|
| S T | Toasted whole wheat bread. (Dairy butter may be used on toast) |
| A B C | Asparagus |
| A B C | Beet greens or young green peas |
| A C | Raw cabbage. (Use mayonnaise dressing on cabbage; never vinegar) |
| | |
| S T | Whole wheat bread. (Dairy butter may be used on bread) |
| A B C | Cooked string beans and carrots |
| A C | Lettuce salad |
| A B C | Beet greens |
| S T | Steamed (unpolished) rice |
| A C | Celery |
| A B C | Asparagus |
| S T | Baked potatoes |
| A B C | Vegetable soup (except tomato soup)
(Soups must be used moderately) |
| A C | Raw cabbage |
| | Vegetable soup (except tomato soup)
(Soups must be used moderately) |
| S T | Whole wheat bread or toast |
| A B C | Cooked carrots and young green peas |
| A C | Raw cabbage |
| | |
| S T | Whole wheat bread |
| A B | Asparagus |
| A B C | Carrots or beet greens |
| A C | Celery or lettuce |
| | |
| S T | Potatoes |
| A B | Turnips |
| A B | Carrots and young green peas |
| A C | Lettuce |
| | |
| S T | Toasted whole wheat bread |
| A C | Celery |
| N | Milk or buttermilk |

RIGHT FOOD—THE RIGHT REMEDY

Substitute Food Lists

S T Potato (baked)

A B String beans

A B C Asparagus

A C Lettuce

Vegetable soup (except tomato soup)

(Soups must be used moderately)

S T Toasted whole rye bread

A B C String beans

B C Spinach

A C Raw cabbage

Ripe bananas, with raisins, dates or figs, and cream
over top (no sugar)

Milk or buttermilk

S Rice

M Milk or buttermilk

A C Lettuce

S T Whole wheat bread

Cottage cheese

M Buttermilk

A C Lettuce

S T Potato

A B C String beans

A B C Cauliflower

S T Whole wheat bread

A B C String beans

A B C Asparagus

A C Celery

S T Whole wheat bread

A B C Vegetable soup (except tomato soup)

(Soups must be used moderately)

A C Celery

A Winter squash

A B Parsnips

NOON MEAL

Substitute Food Lists

N	Milk or buttermilk
A C	Raw cabbage
S T	Baked potatoes
A B	String beans
A B C	Asparagus
A C	Lettuce
A B	Corn on cob
A B	String beans
A B	Baked squash
A B	Young green peas
A B	Carrots
A C	Lettuce
S T	Whole wheat bread
A B	Carrots
A B	Young green peas
A C	Lettuce
S T	Corn bread
A B	Asparagus
A C	Vegetable salad
A B C	Corn on cob
A B C	Cooked onions
N	Milk
	Baked potatoes
A B	Young green peas
A C	Lettuce
A B	Squash
A B	Corn on cob
A	Squash
A B	Turnips
S T	Baked potatoes
A B	Turnips
A B C	Vegetable soup (except tomato soup)
A C	Lettuce

NIGHT MEAL

THE "night" meal is named the "meat" meal. It may be a vegetarian meal, however. It has been named the "meat" meal to impress upon the reader the fact that night is the best time for the "heavy" meal of the day.

An ideal "meat" meal should consist of:

Meat or a substitute for meat.

A salad of either uncooked fruits or raw vegetables.

One or two cooked non-starchy vegetables.

Meat and its substitutes are discussed in Lists M, N, O, P and Q.

If legumes, which are starchy, are eaten as a meat substitute, omit fruit and use raw vegetables instead.

Lists A and C name the vegetables to be used in salads when legumes are eaten as a meat substitute.

If legumes are not used as a meat substitute, then use either the raw fruits named in Lists F, G, H and I or the raw vegetables named in Lists A and C.

If legumes are not used as a meat substitute, tomatoes (Lists D and E) may be used.

Meat or its substitute should never be eaten at this "meat" meal, if enough building material has been eaten at other meals of the day. The meal should then consist of fruits and vegetables.

No cereal starch should be eaten at the "meat" meal.

NIGHT MEAL

If one has good health and sound digestion, potatoes may, in some instances, be added to the meal. A raw vegetable salad should then be used in the meal instead of fruit. If potatoes are used in the meal, never use tomatoes in that meal, as the combination of acid and starch is bad.

Desserts should be rigidly excluded from the meal, except simple fruit desserts, prepared without commercial sugar. Even they should not be eaten if legumes are used as the meat substitute, because the combination of acid and starch is bad.

Cottage cheese is an excellent substitute for meat, especially in the diet of those who are auto-toxemic.

See page 216.

"MEAT" MEAL MENUS

Substitute Food Lists				
M	N	O	P	
				One egg
				Baked white or sweet potato
A	B			Cauliflower
A	C			Cabbage slaw or vegetable salad
M	N	O	P	Q
				Baked lima beans
				Dandelion greens
A	B			String beans or young green peas
A	C			Lettuce or vegetable salad
M	N	O	P	
A	B	C	D	E
A	C	D	F	G
				Lamb chop
				Sweet corn
				Fruit or vegetable salad
M	N	O	P	
				Fresh fish
A	B			Parsnips
A	B			Beets
A	C	D	F	G
				Fruit salad, tomatoes, or vegetable salad

RIGHT FOOD—THE RIGHT REMEDY

Substitute Food Lists

M N O P	Fresh fish
A B C D E	Corn on cob
A B C D E	Parsnips
C D F G	Grapefruit
M N O	One egg
	Baked white or sweet potato
B	Spinach
A C	Lettuce
M N O P	Beef steak
A B C D E	Corn on cob
A B C D E	Cauliflower
A C D E F G	Vegetable or fruit salad or tomatoes
M N O P	Beef steak
A B C D E	Spinach
A B C D E	Tomatoes
A B C D E	Grapefruit
M N O P Q	Beef steak
A B	Cooked onions
A B	Carrots
A C	Vegetable Salad
M N O P	Lamb chop
A B D E	String beans
A C D F G H	Sliced tomatoes or vegetable salad
M N O P	Roast beef
A B C D E	Cooked onions
A B C D E	Beets
A C D	Vegetable salad or cabbage slaw
A C D E F G	Grapefruit
M N O P	Fowl
T	Baked sweet or white potatoes
A B	Spinach
A C	Vegetable salad or cabbage slaw

NIGHT MEAL

Substitute
Food Lists

M N O P Q

A B

A C

Baked lentils

Cooked onions

Vegetable salad or cabbage slaw

M N O P

A C D E F G H

A B C D E

Fresh fish

Fresh tomatoes

String beans

EATING WHEN AWAY FROM HOME: WHEN TRAVELING

THAT person certainly deserves sympathy, who, accustomed to wholesome food, is obliged to eat at the average eating house. It is difficult to determine who deserves the more sympathy: the man at the mercy of the public eating house chef, or he who is a guest at a course dinner. The former can choose, but the latter is under a conventional obligation to eat what the hostess serves. Conventionality reigns supreme at the dining table of the hostess, and much harm is due to conventionality—eating what is served.

St. Paul long ago wrote, "Eat what is set before you, asking no questions for conscience sake." That may have been a safe thing in his day, but were he living to-day, we are sure his great brain and judgment would never have allowed such advice to escape his lips. Rather, he would denounce many of the popular eating habits.

To eat properly, it is not necessary to become a "food crank" (most food cranks are dyspeptics). Nor is it necessary to offend the hostess. To avoid harm from eating, is simple. Do not overeat. Eat only a small part of the serving, rather than all of it. Bread, the never-failing accompaniment of a meal, should be omitted, for nothing creates disturbances more quickly than the addition of fresh yeast bread to the ordinary

EATING WHEN AWAY FROM HOME

meal. Avoid sugar. When the dessert is served, eat little of it, if any. The good conversationalist has an advantage, for he can keep up a banter of talk, a sort of barrage fire, as it were, to divert the attention of the hostess from the food he is not eating.

A banquet is often the last straw to break the camel's back. Many lives are sacrificed at the banquet table. Because food is served is no reason why it must all be eaten.

It is not difficult to order food at public places, if the rules of food combination govern the selections. The breadstuffs, usually very fresh, are not commended, and should be excluded. The soups are usually highly seasoned. They should be excluded. If meat, fish or eggs, are ordered, give double orders for fruit, cooked non-starchy vegetables or salad vegetables. Such an order, however, might shock the waiter. Limit the meal to these foods. Foods containing much sugar should not be eaten at all, which excludes most of the desserts.

Travelers generally overeat, a contributing cause to much of the seasickness and trainsickness. When traveling, less food than usual is required, and meals should be simple.

Good fruits and vegetable are usually difficult to secure at country eating houses. The keepers aim at a reputation of serving meals that will "stand by," usually serving "meat and 'taters," with baked beans and rice as the vegetables (which they positively are not). Rather than eat heavier and heartier foods, order dry toast and milk, or dry toast and an egg, with whatever vegetables can be obtained. Meats in the country are usually served plain. These, with potatoes

RIGHT FOOD—THE RIGHT REMEDY

and vegetables that may be obtained, will be satisfactory. Order a large serving of cabbage slaw without vinegar. Omit sugar and pastry. Avoid taking many foods at the meal.

Holiday seasons are usually followed by epidemics of colds and grippe. This universal condition is due to over-indulgence in foods. The holiday seasons are food "sprees." The custom is bad, and it is fast being recognized that after the Christmas dinner or the New Year's dinner, Death reaps its largest harvest.

Like the holidays, many find the Sabbath—the day set aside for rest—to be an ideal day for a food debauch. On Sunday, the day when the average individual is the least active, if the listless, slouchy, stupor evidenced, may be called activity, the greatest amount of food is eaten. The custom is bad for the mother, wife, or cook, who must work the entire forenoon to prepare the meal. Many of the pious-faced, stone-hearted, narrow-minded saints think the Biblical injunction not to work on Sunday applies to themselves only, and not to the cook and servant, or even to the already-overworked housewife.

Many vacationists and campers also seem to think that their recreational periods are good opportunities for food spreeds. It is to be hoped that the day will soon be gone when immense throngs go into the country during "boarding season," to perform unheard of gastronomical stunts by eating everything in sight—simply because "board and room" are so much "per," and they are "going to get their money's worth."

Vacation time or camping time is a rare opportunity for mental and physical rest and rejuvenation—a time for real re-creation. The time should be eagerly taken

EATING WHEN AWAY FROM HOME

advantage of and everything done to improve the mind and body.

Thousands, unfortunately, are compelled to eat away from home, as guests of friends, at boarding schools, at boarding houses, at institutions. Circumstances force upon these thousands, devitalized foods, white bread, polished rice, white sugar, foods improperly cooked, bad combinations, etc. The following suggestions will lessen and help overcome the harm caused by such "dieting:"

Do not overeat. This rule is of primary importance, and depends solely upon exercising one's will-power. Observing every other rule of diet and ignoring this, will result in failure to produce the desired results.

Eat few foods at a meal. Bad combinations are responsible for much harm.

Take every possible opportunity to obtain fresh fruits, raw and cooked vegetables, which furnish the vital salts necessary to overcome the acidity (acidosis) arising from eating the common hearty, staple, devitalized foods.

Eat no foods sweetened with white sugar or syrup.

If devitalized foods are served at a meal, eat lightly at that meal and perhaps at the next. Have a temporary fast. Then, when the next meal comes with suitable food, eat sufficient of it, but do not attempt to make up the quantity lost at the previous meals.

DIET OF COUNTRY PEOPLE

It would seem that the average length of life of the farmer, who is physically active, outdoors in uncontaminated air most of the time, should be greater than that of the city sedentary worker. But it is not. Improper eating is usually the cause of his lessened years of activity and productiveness.

There is no good reason why the farmer should not have the best of food—the best and the greatest abundance of vegetables. Yet he consumes far less of them than the city dweller. He passes by fruits and vegetables, because his fallacious belief labels these as “side dishes,” and he must have “good, nourishing food”—something that will “stick to the ribs.”

Farmers eat too much starch. They become starch-poisoned. Acidosis is developed, with its sequence of various diseases. Farmers also eat too much fat meat, and certainly too much lean meat. Particularly is this true during the cold months—the “butchering season.” When the most careful and extensive experiments have proven that no one—not even the glutton—requires more than four ounces of lean meat or its body-building equivalent daily, is it any wonder that the farmer breaks down with disease?

Too many declare they have “no time to eat slowly,” hurrying through their meals until sickness renders

DIET OF COUNTRY PEOPLE

them unfit for work. Then they spend weeks, months, or even years, recovering from the illness brought about by ignoring Nature's laws.

When a farmer retires to the city after active farm life, he usually continues to eat as heartily as before. This is one reason why many farmers die soon after retiring.

The wives of many farmers are responsible for much of the ill-health of their families, by trying to rival others in the community for the honors of "setting the best table." It is best for the doctor and the undertaker! These farmers' wives serve the hearty foods in great abundance. They give no attention to the proper preparation and serving of fresh fruit and raw and cooked non-starchy vegetables, one thing in the diet that has had the least attention, but needs the most. Ninety-nine out of every hundred cooks do not know that they drain away the most vital elements of our foods when they pour away the juices in which vegetables have been cooked. The same is true of potatoes. The potato water should be used in soups.

Many wives make themselves slaves to the appetite of the "men folks" and hasten themselves into early graves. This is unnecessary. The simpler the diet the better the health and the less work in preparing meals. "Canning season" is being superseded by "dehydrating season," assuring out-of-season use of vegetables and fruit.

Salads must not be omitted from the cold weather diet. The U. S. Department of Agriculture will furnish upon request, booklets recommending the proper method of storing fruits and vegetables.

RIGHT FOOD—THE RIGHT REMEDY

Living in the country is no excuse for being careless about the diet. Nature recognizes no boundary lines between city and country, but exacts a toll from all, measured in severity by the degree with which her laws have been violated.

LUNCHESES TO CARRY

MILLIONS, who are not able to eat their noon-day meal at home or in the public eating house, carry box lunches. To them the following suggestions are offered:

The morning meal, the "fruit" meal (if three meals are eaten), should consist of fruits and perhaps dairy products. (See page 184 relative to eating starchy foods with this meal.) (See "Morning Meal," page 184.) (See page 216.)

The night meal (the "meat" meal) should consist of meat or a substitute, cooked non-starchy vegetables and a salad of raw fruit or raw vegetables. No starchy food should enter this meal. (See "Night Meal," page 194.)

The "Noon Meal"—the lunch which is carried—should be the "starch" meal, the only one during the day at which starch is eaten. (See page 189 relative to eating of starchy foods with this meal.) Whole wheat bread, which should not be eaten when freshly baked, will most likely furnish the starch for this meal. The bread may be formed into sandwiches, with fillings as suggested. The meat, egg, and nut butter fillings are to be used only occasionally, for the sake of variety, and only by those in sound health. Meat with bread induces overeating—the consumption of too great an amount of the building elements contained in the meat. If meat is used in a lunch, no meat, or its substitute,

RIGHT FOOD—THE RIGHT REMEDY

should be eaten at the night meal—the “meat” meal—nothing except fruit and vegetables, and a small amount of cottage cheese.

Uncooked vegetables must accompany every box-lunch to supply food salts, which are deficient in the sandwiches. Use celery, lettuce, leaves of cabbage, or vegetable salads as suggested in the Cook Book.

Cooked fruit, preserves, pastry, cake or dessert must not be eaten. Coffee and tea, often carried and drunk hot or cold, are harmful. Cereal beverages should be substituted. For a cool drink, water is best.

See Plans 13, 14 and 15, page 221.

BOX LUNCH MENUS

Raw vegetables must accompany each of these suggested lunches.

Whole wheat bread only should be used for all of these sandwiches.

Sandwiches with filling of cottage cheese; or cottage cheese and sweet peppers; or peanut butter.

Sandwiches with filling of minced ripe olives.

Sandwiches with filling of a small amount of mild cheese.

Sandwiches with filling of egg. (See Cook Book.)

Sandwiches with filling of chicken. (See Cook Book.)

Sandwiches with nut filling. (See Cook Book.)

Sandwiches with filling of lettuce and mayonnaise.

Sandwiches of ground sweet fruits and nuts. (These are very concentrated.)

The Cook Book gives additional suggestions for sandwiches.

LUNCHESES TO CARRY

Eat lightly at this meal, otherwise the benefits sought will be lost. The best mental or physical work is not possible when the body must employ much of its energy to digest an excessive meal. Nor can digestion be properly carried on without resultant fermentation and acidosis. Do not eat the hearty meal until you have rested from the hard work of the day.

The physically active should pay particular attention to lunches, for they generally are a bad mixture (bad combination) of foods; too great in quantity; and improper as to the selection of food used. The physically active have accustomed themselves to eat a larger quantity of hearty foods than is required. Some know it is wrong, but use their hard work to "get by with it"—to "get by" Nature's laws. Continually opposing Nature's plan of living is not freedom, but mental and physical bondage. Such a one barely ekes out an existence, but should he accumulate enough wealth to live without labor for the rest of his life, illness and even death comes years before it should, to punish him for his wrong living habits.

Discussing the laboring man who asserts that he must eat heartily of "good, nourishing food," meaning an abundance of bread and meat, Dr. J. M. Peebles says, "How does he know that he cannot live without these hearty foods? Has he ever tried to live without them? I have seen the porters of Smyrna, in Asia Minor, bearing burdens of two, three and four hundred pounds, and that all day; and yet their food was a few handfuls of grapes and figs, or dry bread, a bunch of dates, and some olives.

"I have seen the Spaniards and half-castes of Mexico, Yucatan and Central America toiling in the mines, or

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by the olive-press and the wine-press by day, and dancing at night to the music of the guitar, and yet they subsist upon melons, fruits, bananas, and whole grain bread dipped in olive oil.

"I have seen Chinamen in Canton and other parts of the Empire bear upon their shoulders the sedan chair, sixteen hours a day, or work in the fields the same length of time, and eat nothing but unpolished rice and vegetables.

"All historians know that the old Roman armies, who built the roads and aqueducts, practiced in gymnasiums and marched under heavy baggage and armor, conquering the world, lived largely upon fruits, dry wheat, and barley bread dipped in sour wine."

Most farmers aim for a certain financial goal, and "retire" when it is reached. Their period of retirement is usually brief, for they continue to eat as heartily as they did when working hard on the farm, where the muscular exertion and active respiration and circulation helped greatly in disposing of the excess food by oxidation.

Many of the submerged individuals, never making an effort to conform to Nature's laws, suffer according to the degree of their sins, while those who search for the truth, to make themselves more efficient in their work, and a greater blessing to the world, are correspondingly rewarded for their efforts. The former cannot be whipped into line while the latter, shown the way, will follow the truth. This explains the many futile attempts for sociological improvement. Much space might be devoted to the subject, but this suggestion ought to be sufficient to direct the attention of sociological workers and reformers to the question.

DIET FOR THE OVERWEIGHT

OBESITY and health are never synonymous. Obesity usually results from eating too much sugar, starch and fat, and should be looked upon as a disease.

Some individuals inherit a tendency to excessive weight, which should be controlled. The bodies of these persons should be round and sleek, but not burdened.

Excessive weight prevents normal functioning of the vital organs, and otherwise handicaps the individual. Double chins and rolls of fat on the back of the neck and head are danger signals, often indicating heart and kidney diseases, and should be heeded.

Drugs taken into the system to reduce weight are always injurious. The best way to lose weight is to live properly and eat sparingly of fattening (Class Three) foods. It is not necessary entirely to omit fattening foods from the diet, but they must be reduced to a minimum.

The amount of food needed to maintain the body is so surprisingly small that many who "diet" to reduce, will not lose weight, for they still overeat. To overcome this, decrease the quantity of the fattening (Class Three) foods, and the frequency of meals, until loss of weight occurs. Do not overeat on the building foods (Class Two). A moderate amount of lean meat does not influence the weight. Increase the quantity of the "eliminators" (Class One), until they are used

RIGHT FOOD—THE RIGHT REMEDY

almost exclusively in the diet, for they not only serve as foods, but aid in elimination and in reconstructing unhealthy body cells into healthy ones—a process necessary for complete bodily vigor.

The best plan of eating for these persons is to adopt the two-meal-a-day plan, following the menus given under “Morning Meals” for the first meal, and making the second meal a “meat” meal, at which meal fruits and vegetables must be eaten.

DIET FOR THE UNDERWEIGHT

GAINING weight is an obsession to some people. Persons naturally thin should not attempt to force a gain of weight. Thinness is not necessarily an indication of disease. If it is, the disease must be eliminated, instead of increasing the weight by eating excessive quantities of eggs, milk, olive oil and "good, nourishing food."

The thin individual in good health, indicated by an active mind and a body free from disease, is more fortunate than one who is fat. The thin, active man is built for speed rather than comfort; excessive weight usually preventing activity.

Those who eat to gain weight, generally eat beyond their assimilative power, ruin their digestion, and prepare the way for the ill health which follows. The amount of food eaten should be reduced, for the most common cause of underweight is overeating. An additional loss of weight may occur at first, but this loss is chiefly due to the elimination of the poisons and waste that have accumulated through overeating. This temporary loss of weight will be followed by an increase in weight and the building of normal, healthy tissues.

Thinness is also due to other dietetic errors, which must be corrected. If the underweight individual is guided by the natural laws of eating, weight and health will follow.

RIGHT FOOD—THE RIGHT REMEDY

Be wary of unsafe and unsound advice to eat heartily of "good, nourishing food" (which means an excess of the staple foods). Do not use nostrums to stimulate the appetite. Most weight-producing "tonics" may cause a temporary gain in weight, but will result in an overstimulated, and consequently impaired, digestion.

Those who are thin and nervous ought to eat sparingly of the acid and sub-acid fruits. As such persons usually have gastric or intestinal fermentation, particular attention should be given to the combination and choice of foods, omitting those which are difficult and slow of digestion. Special suggestions are given on page 216.

LAXATIVE FOODS—CONSTIPATING FOODS

It is difficult to classify foods according to their laxative or constipating properties, for the best foods, eaten unwisely, may cause either condition.

Constipation, a national disease, is most frequently caused by eating too often or by overeating. Constipation does not begin in the stomach or bowels, but in the mouth. Eating beyond the digestive capacity produces gas distention. Frequent distention of the bowels weakens their muscular and glandular activity, gradually paralyzing them. A chronic constipated condition, besides other serious consequences, reduces the excretion of lubricants from the intestinal glands and liver, and destroys the muscular power necessary to move the mass of food through the bowels. If the intestines, through lack of muscular power, cannot control the contents of the bowels, especially if the food eaten is irritating, a diarrheal condition will result.

Natural bowel movement depends upon the observance of the general dietary laws—following Nature in respect to food, rather than eating certain foods with the idea of overcoming the constipated condition.

Foods which are concentrated in form and lack bulk, such as meat, white bread, sugar, cheese, and the legumes, are constipating when eaten freely. These, lacking the bulk necessary to exercise the bowels and keep them strong, are usually eaten to excess, causing bowel derangements.

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Nature's foods—fruits and vegetables—are generally laxative. They give bulk to the food, and also supply the necessary food salts to build healthy body tissues, which means better health for the intestinal glands and muscles.

These natural foods give all the necessary roughage (bulk) without using bran, when it comes separate and apart from the whole grain. Bran-eating may actually aggravate many cases of constipation, for roughage is laxative if taken in moderation; but when taken wholesale, it so irritates the bowels that they lose their delicate sensitiveness, and constipation follows. Bran taken as part of the whole wheat is natural, but when habitually taken as a cathartic, it becomes a medicine. Bran may be used in an emergency to overcome constipation by adding it to cereals, or in baking, until the bowels move normally without the bran.

Overeating and frequent eating are the chief causes of constipation. Other contributing causes should be determined and corrected. One common contributing cause is neglecting to establish regular movements of the bowels at certain hours daily.

Many constipated individuals do not realize the seriousness of their condition. Their bowels move in a sausage mill fashion—what goes in must come out. The entire bowel is distended and the fecal matter is actually forced out by the pressure of the incoming food.

Normally, there should be two or three bowel movements daily. If the fecal matter is foul, or accompanied by foul gas, it indicates sluggish bowel action, and poisons, formed in the bowels, are absorbed into the blood, poisoning the entire body. These persons have

LAXATIVE FOODS—CONSTIPATING FOODS

auto-toxemia (self-poisoning), a foundation of disease. It is practically impossible to get well under such conditions, which can only be corrected by right living and proper eating.

Enemas, while valuable in acute attacks of illness, cannot cure chronic constipation. Use enemas in preference to drugs.

An enema should be taken in the knee-chest position, the knees and the top of the head on the bed, allowing the water to pass well up into the large intestine, which cannot occur when sitting erect. If invalids cannot do this, they should lie on the back.

Sedentary workers are often constipated, due to muscular inactivity. They should exercise the trunk of the body vigorously by bending and twisting movements each morning and evening. Natural deep breathing, using the trunk muscles and diaphragm, is a great help.

To cure diarrhea, the fundamental cause should be reached—improve the health of the intestines by proper eating instead of eating “constipating” foods, such as quantities of pasty food. Such a procedure defeats the object of the acute attack—which is to rid the intestines of their contents, so that they may rest and regain strength. Adding food at such a time is contrary to the requirements of Nature, which is pleading, “I have too much; eat no food.” Copious enemas of hot salt water will assist in ridding the bowel of its contents. The diarrhea will cease in one to two days, and, if no food is eaten for the following twelve to thirty-six hours, the bowel will be sufficiently rested, so that another attack will not be precipitated, if the diet is given careful attention.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SPECIAL CASES

IN starting a "diet," the more impaired the health, the greater the difficulty the body experiences in adapting itself to the change. This is particularly true of those who are auto-toxic from starch-poisoning, and the greatest difficulty is found in the matter of adding uncooked acid and sub-acid fruits to the diet. The discomfort is due to the reaction caused by the fruits. Frequently one's enthusiasm causes him to take an excessive amount of acid and sub-acid fruit in the beginning, and unless the caution here given is heeded, it might result in the early abandonment of the entire health plan.

There is a proper way to begin this right-eating régime, hence careful attention must be given to the following suggestions: Of the acid and sub-acid fruits least likely to produce a strong reaction, the orange is the best, with grape-fruit next. For this reason, those who experience discomfort from acid and sub-acid fruits, should adhere to the use of oranges instead of the other acid and sub-acid fruits until such time as the auto-toxic condition is sufficiently improved to permit the addition of the other acid and sub-acid fruits. While the menus in this book mention the use of the various acid and sub-acid fruits, the importance of the foregoing suggestions must not be overlooked.

The quickest way to overcome this auto-toxic condition, which manifests itself in the various forms of disease, is by fasting. Those who do not fast

SUGGESTIONS FOR SPECIAL CASES

should overcome it by abstemious eating and by observing the general teachings in this book.

Until the auto-toxemia has considerably improved, one can avoid a too strong reaction resulting from taking acid and sub-acid fruits, by substituting the salad vegetables.

Such persons should take for the "fruit" breakfast, as mentioned on page 184, one or two oranges (or their juice), instead of the other acid or sub-acid fruits.

The BEST arrangement of the meals of the day is as follows, and is called

PLAN ONE

Morning Meal: A "fruit" meal as explained on page 184, consisting of one or two sweet oranges (or their juice) and a cup of cereal coffee or teakettle tea, if desired.

Noon Meal: A "starch" meal, as explained on page 189, consisting of
One concentrated starchy food.
One or two cooked vegetables.
One raw vegetable.
Moderate amounts of dairy butter or oil (on salad).

Night Meal: A "meat" meal, as explained on page 194, consisting of
Meat or a substitute for meat.
A salad of either uncooked fruits or raw vegetables.
One or two cooked non-starchy vegetables.

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(If the legumes substitute meat at this meal, see page 194 for important suggestions.)

(The auto-toxemic will profit by using cottage cheese at this meal as a meat substitute.)

Variations of Plan One are given—not because they are recommended to be as suitable as Plan One, but because they are better than the haphazard plans of many who believe they need, or insist on having, a heartier or more nutritious breakfast than the one given in Plan One.

PLAN TWO

- Morning Meal:* One or two oranges (or their juice).
Cup of cereal coffee or teakettle tea,
if desired.
Dried sweet fruit.
- Noon Meal:* Same as in Plan One.
- Night Meal:* Same as in Plan One.

PLAN THREE

- Morning Meal:* One or two oranges (or their juice).
Glass of milk or buttermilk.
- Noon Meal:* Same as in Plan One.
- Night Meal:* Same as in Plan One.

PLAN FOUR

- Morning Meal:* One or two oranges.
Dried sweet fruit.
Glass of milk or buttermilk.
- Noon Meal:* Same as in Plan One.
- Night Meal:* Same as in Plan One.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SPECIAL CASES

PLAN FIVE

Morning Meal: Starchy food, such as whole wheat toast, Triscuit, or Shredded Wheat. Cup of cereal coffee or teakettle tea, if desired.

(All acid and sub-acid fruit must be omitted from this meal.)

(See pages 146, 168, 169 and 186 relative to the use of dried sweet fruits with this meal.)

Noon Meal: This should be a "fruit" meal, consisting of oranges.

Night Meal: Same as in Plan One.

PLAN SIX

Morning Meal: Same as in Plan Five.

Noon Meal: Oranges and dried sweet fruits.

Night Meal: Same as in Plan One.

PLAN SEVEN

Morning Meal: Same as in Plan Five.

Noon Meal: Oranges, dried sweet fruits, and milk, buttermilk, or cottage cheese.

Night Meal: Same as in Plan One.

PLAN EIGHT

Morning Meal: Same as in Plan Five.

Noon Meal: Oranges and a vegetable salad.

Night Meal: Same as in Plan One.

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PLAN NINE

- Morning Meal:* Same as in Plan Five.
Noon Meal: Oranges, milk, buttermilk, or cottage cheese.
Vegetable salad.
Night Meal: Same as in Plan One.

PLAN TEN

- Morning Meal:* Same as in Plan Five.
Noon Meal: Fruit salad and cooked non-starchy vegetables (Lists A, B, C).
Night Meal: Same as in Plan One.

PLAN ELEVEN

- Morning Meal:* Same as in Plan Five.
Noon Meal: Cooked vegetables and a vegetable salad (Lists A, B, C, D).
Night Meal: Same as in Plan One.

PLAN TWELVE

- Morning Meal:* Same as in Plan Five.
Noon Meal: A "starch" meal as given on page 189.
(Eating heartily of starchy food at this meal, when starch is also taken for the morning meal, will load up the system with too much starch. This plan is not recommended.)
Night Meal: Same as in Plan One.
(If starchy food is taken at the morning and noon meals, legumes, which

SUGGESTIONS FOR SPECIAL CASES

are starchy, should not be eaten as a meat substitute at this meal. Neither should potatoes be taken at this meal.)

PLAN THIRTEEN

The best arrangement of meals for those who carry box lunches is given on page 205. Those who do not care to follow this arrangement should refer to Plans Fourteen and Fifteen.

PLAN FOURTEEN

Morning Meal: Same as in Plan Five.

Noon Meal: The best plan for those who eat starchy food in the morning, (and carry noon-day lunches, as mentioned on page 205), is to eat an orange, some dried sweet fruit, and some cottage cheese, or drink milk or buttermilk instead of eating the cottage cheese.

Night Meal: Same as in Plan One.

PLAN FIFTEEN

Morning Meal: Same as in Plan Five.

Noon Meal: A "starch" meal, as outlined on page 205.
(Eating heartily of starchy food at this meal, when starch is also taken for the morning meal, will load up the system with too much starch. This plan is not recommended.)

RIGHT FOOD—THE RIGHT REMEDY

Night Meal: If starchy food is taken at the morning and noon meals, legumes, which are starchy, should not be eaten as a meat substitute at this meal. Neither should potatoes be taken at this meal. If meat or eggs are used in the box lunches at noon, they should be excluded from the night meal. The meal should largely consist of fresh fruit and raw and cooked vegetables. Cottage cheese may be moderately used.

RIGHT MENTAL ATTITUDE

MANY individuals, because they do not realize the ill effects of a wrong mental attitude upon health, fail to receive the greatest benefits from observing the rules of right eating. Particular caution is directed to the enthusiastic beginners of a right-eating régime, for they frequently make the mistake of partaking of food with a fearsome expectation that the food eaten will cause them trouble. There are some who will even leave the table, and await the symptoms of indigestion. Such persons usually are not disappointed. Why? For the reason that the undue and unwarranted fear wastes, or consumes, precious nerve energy that is needed by the stomach to carry on the process of digestion. When the stomach, and the glands which furnish the digestive secretions to the stomach, fail to receive the nerve energy necessary to properly perform their function, the food begins to ferment and putrefy, resulting in the formation of harmful acids. Not only does the putrefying food produce toxins which poison the system, but such food cannot properly be digested after putrefaction has once begun.

Thus the habit of worrying at mealtime about what is being eaten, sets in motion a vicious train of evil results, which can be overcome only by abandoning the habit.

It is not difficult to avoid, or overcome, this bad

RIGHT FOOD—THE RIGHT REMEDY

habit. One should do his studying of right eating at a period of the day other than at mealtime. If this is done, when mealtime comes, he will know WHAT and HOW MUCH to eat. With the realization that what you are eating, and the manner in which you eat it, is proper, the mind will be left to dwell only upon the benefit that you will derive from your right eating.

Permitting yourself to enjoy fully the process of right eating, enables the stomach, and the glands secreting the digestive fluids, to receive the amount of nerve energy necessary to proper digestion. In fact, enjoyment of the food eaten is necessary to normal glandular secretion. One should cultivate the habit of carefully tasting the food, and foods should be keenly relished. Nothing should be permitted to detract from the delicate joy of tasting the food. Proper physical environment should be insisted upon. Meals, although they should be simple, should be served in an atmosphere of peace and harmony. Children or adults not in the proper state of mind, should not be permitted to sit at the table, for they may distract the minds of others from the pleasure of eating. During the meal you should lay aside your mental work and not indulge in troublesome and vexatious thoughts.

A splendid habit to form is that of mentally and physically resting before each meal—deliberately relaxing, both in mind and body. Not only will this habit of relaxation tend to free you from a state of worry and its evil effects, but it will also place you in a better condition of mind to enjoy the meal that you are about to consume. This habit of never sitting down to a meal until after indulgence in deliberate relaxation of mind and body, will insure your reaching the table free

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from mental discord. There are many forms of mental discord, all of which are harmful, for they waste nerve energy and interfere with digestion in the same manner as does the fear of wrong or improper eating, as explained in the first paragraph of this chapter.

Some of the forms of mental discord are jealousy, envy, hatred, despondency, grief, remorse, revenge, worry, anxiety, and fear. Not only do these emotions use up the nerve energy necessary for proper digestion, but they also develop toxins within the system. No part of the body escapes the evil consequences.

Inasmuch as all forms of mental discord have such disastrous effects upon digestion, it is reasonable to believe that the evil consequences are not confined to the process of digestion. The proper function of every part of the body is dependent upon nerve energy, and what robs one part of the body of nerve energy, also robs all other parts. Hence it is evident that the harm resulting from mental discord is found in every part of the body; conversely the benefit of a Right Mental Attitude is also experienced in every part of the system—in every cell of the body. Neither should it be thought that the Right Mental Attitude is necessary only at the time that food is being eaten. To enjoy full mental and physical health, it is necessary to maintain at all times a state of harmony.

In these days of world-wide restlessness, it is difficult, and at times almost impossible, to maintain the desired mental poise—the peace of mind—that is essential to the fullest realization of health. There is no reason, however, for the existence of the exaggerated and overworked emotions of most persons—emotions that are aroused by imagination, aggravated by fear,

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and kept in an excited state by pessimistic reflections. When the mind functions abnormally, it has more or less lost control of itself.

The mind cannot think two thoughts at the same moment; it cannot think rightly and wrongly at the same instant; it cannot possess mental harmony and also mental discord at the same time. One thought rules. Hence, if right thinking is to be enjoyed, wrong thinking or bad mental habits must be given up, for there is no room in the mind for thoughts that are antagonistic to each other.

Therefore, if you would have mental harmony—mental poise—you should exclude wrong thoughts from your mind; you should make a conscious and determined effort to abandon bad mental habits. In the case of worry or fear, a deliberate consideration of the question will indicate that usually the cause for the worry or fear is unfounded.

In any event, if the thing you are worrying about is actually going to happen, there is no use worrying about it, for it will happen anyway. If there is a doubt of its happening, then you cannot meet it better by worrying before it happens. In fact, the worry will so much disturb your mental poise that you will not be so well able to meet the issue as when in a more vigorous state of mind, for fear and worry are destructive to productive and philosophic thought. Can you recall a single occasion where worry has been a genuine help to you? On the contrary, after the event about which you were worrying had passed, have you not many times said to yourself, "How foolish I was to worry!"

If you find it difficult to throw off the worry habit, you should at least adopt a sentiment against it. You

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should think of it as being incompatible with your dignity. You should consider it as a kind of personal blight—one that really is not in keeping with the ideals of life which you hold. You should think of it as an indication that you had lost your self-control—that you had lost your mental poise.

Make it a rule to have a purpose in life and to adopt an ideal for the present day. Having some definite, constructive purpose to accomplish not only promotes mental poise by training the mind, but it prevents aimlessness, a cause of worry.

Worry usually arises from undue tension of the mind. Therefore it usually can be stopped by a period of deliberate relaxation of mind and body. A splendid way of doing this is by placing the body in such a position that one can physically relax, then a conscious effort should be made to relax the mind.

Wrong mental and physical environment produce nerve tension. It is therefore essential that we remove ourselves to a more harmonious atmosphere, for with the exciting cause of the nerve tension removed, it is obvious that worry is more easily avoided or overcome.

Nerve tension is especially marked in those who do not have a "hobby." The advantage of a hobby is that one who worries becomes so absorbed in other interests that he "forgets" to worry.

The principle of "forgetting to worry" is largely employed in "psychology." If something gains the attention of the mind of one who worries, the normal mind has a chance to assert itself. If the mind is kept free from discord a sufficient length of time, the bad habit will be broken, and one will realize the benefits of his regained mental poise.

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Mental discord wastes or misdirects nerve energy—the result of which is to cause or contribute to disease. Mental poise will not cause such a condition, for mental poise is the normal condition of the mind. That is, the normal functioning of the mind means that no nerve energy is wasted by a wrong mental attitude. In other words, the “curative” power of the mind functions when the mind works normally. It is the force resident within the mind that cures.

“Faith cures” result because in establishing one’s faith in some person or object that is supposed to have curative powers, there is a faith or confidence occupying the mind, and the presence of this faith or confidence naturally takes the place of fear or worry. With fear or worry excluded, the consequent harmful results are stopped, and recovery from diseases caused by them is brought about.

Not only should you entertain right thoughts, but you should make them a part of your consciousness. They should become “second nature” to you, and in this way mental harmony will become permanent with you, and it will be unnecessary for you to depend upon “mental revivals” such as sweep the country from time to time.

Faith removes fear, a cause of disease. Faith removes worry, a cause of disease. Faith removes other mental discord, a cause of disease. Continually affirming to one’s self, or auto-suggesting faith, brings about the elimination of the fear or worry which is due solely to wrong thinking. When beneficial results following the giving up of bad mental habits are realized, credit is given to the person, object or “ism” in which one had placed his faith.

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Curative power, however, lies within one's own mind, and the beneficial results obtained by faith in a person, object or "ism," will continue only as long as your faith in that person, object or "ism" continues. That is to say, when your faith in a person, object or "ism," vanishes, a new person, object or "ism" is necessary.

The better and more logical way of establishing faith, is to establish faith in yourself by philosophic reasoning. Faith so established develops mind power, or builds mental poise. You should, therefore, realize that the results accomplished by your faith in extraneous objects are in reality accomplished by the power within yourself.

No criticism is offered of the good in any person, object, cult or "ism" that will assist in making happier and healthier human beings. But it is a fact that many of the claims of mental healers are untenable and absurd. Right mental attitude or mental poise is only one part of the great plan of Nature. No person who has given intelligent thought to the question will assert that mind is the only resource of Nature. It is just as reasonable to say that physical hygiene should be given full attention, and that mental hygiene has no influence upon one's health and happiness. Both mental and physical hygiene are necessary. The two are interwoven, and one is largely dependent upon the other. Many physical diseases manifest themselves in mental discord, just as wrong mental attitude produces and contributes to diseases of the body. That only hygiene of the mind should be given consideration is not capable of scientific or clinical proof.

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Refusing to believe that being struck by a fast-running locomotive, or being thrown from a racing automobile can hurt you, does not alter the fact that it will. You can swallow bichloride of mercury, and it will kill you whether you believe that it will or not. These acts are contrary to the designs of Nature, and you cannot alter Nature's prescribed penalty. Nature did not intend that your body should be subjected to the impact occasioned by a fast running locomotive, or that your body should be violently thrown from a racing automobile, or that you should take into your stomach chemical compounds that are deadly in their action. Neither did Nature intend that you should abuse your body by taking into it wrong foods, or right foods in improper quantities, both of which produce chemical action that is destructive to the body, though in a lesser degree, and less quickly, than bichloride of mercury. No one can deny that alcohol affects the body and mind. Neither can one deny that the alcohol caused by improper eating will harm the mind and body.

Right eating is as essential to health as right thinking, for both are included in the plan of Nature, and any system of mental-healing that ignores this truth is, in legal phraseology, "criminally negligent." Right thinking cannot atone for, or take the place of, right eating.

A criticism is therefore offered against all forms of mental healing that fail to recognize the physical. Criticism is likewise offered against any form of physical healing if it fails to recognize that a wrong mental attitude is conducive to disease.

Fortunate is the person who learns the laws of

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mental and physical hygiene as given in this book. If these laws are faithfully observed, right habits of eating and right habits of thinking can be made to become a part of one's consciousness, or "second nature."

CHILDREN

DISEASE is perverted health—healthy gone astray. It is a diversion from normal to abnormal. For the abnormal to become normal, it is necessary to determine just what constitutes normal; to determine just where the normal ended and the abnormal began. This is dealing with the law of cause and effect, for without going back to the cause, health cannot be brought about.

Many persons remain ill because they do not understand this law; or because they depend upon practitioners who do not understand it, but who attempt to bring health by treating only the effect—the result of the cause.

When the child starts on an abnormal path, disease results. Adult ill-health often starts during childhood. Life is largely a matter of habit, and at no time are good or ill habits so easily formed as during infancy and childhood. Improper feeding of infants and children is one of the greatest causes of ill-health of the young.

The general ideas regarding the feeding of children, especially infants, are so abominably erroneous, that it may be difficult for many persons to accept the truth on this subject.

There is sufficient evidence to show that diet is a great causative factor of the prevalence of sickness and the high mortality rate of infants.

CHILDREN

Some infants are born into the world with vitality below par—handicapped before birth by the perverted health of the mother. These infants should receive the best of care and feeding, for they are more in need of intelligent guidance than those better born.

Most of the infant morbidity and mortality are unnecessary, and preventable.

The health and welfare of the child are more or less under the control of the parents. Few parents would knowingly make their children invalids and sufferers throughout life, or kill them outright. But there is a criminal ignorance of the laws of health, and parents, proclaiming their ignorance by their own ill-health, cannot be expected to guide their children aright.

There are many other contributory causes for the ill-health of children, besides wrong eating. Discipline, essential for the adult, is more so for the child. Lack of proper disciplinary training of children is one great cause for the many "misfits"—so many who fit into life as a round peg into a square hole.

Children are young animals. Some require training, teaching or educating with the aid of physical punishment, while others do not. Few parents realize that child-training is a science in itself, and that it is the birthright of every child to be properly equipped for adult life. Dr. Truby King says, "The time par excellence for the growth of the brain and nervous system is during the prenatal period and the first two years of life.

"The whole future of the individual is determined for him before he is four years old, just as that of the calf is determined by the time he has reached the age of six months."

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The sixth International Conference of Physio-Therapy, in April, 1913, declared: "National immunity to disease is very closely allied to nutrition. As soon as a slight disturbance of nutrition occurs, the child loses this natural immunity.

"An infection of the mouth with thrush is not possible in a normal-born and breast fed child. The bottle-fed child is at a great disadvantage, as compared with the breast-fed child.

"One-sided nutrition with carbohydrates (starches, sugars, table syrups, candies, white breadstuffs, denatured breakfast foods, refined cereals) injures the immunity of children.

"Tuberculous children nourished with such carbohydrate foods succumb more quickly than those nourished on natural foods.

"The water content of the body is inversely proportional to the natural immunity. Water-logged tissues lose their immunity. Refined foods increase unnecessarily the amount of water in the tissues, and promote a rapid rise in body weight.

"Children fed on a carbohydrate diet become water-logged, fat, and show slight resisting power against infection.

"The lack of absorbable calcium salts in the diet favors water-logging."

These statements deal a death-blow to the common opinion that the "nice fat babies," at baby shows and in baby food advertisements, are healthy babies. Plumpness (water-logged tissues) has nothing to do with muscle tone, with normal functioning of the glands, with vitality or resistance to disease. A fat child suc-

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cumbs more quickly than a child that is thin, but muscular.

Milk is rich in the absorbable calcium salts mentioned, while denatured cereals, white sugar, white bread, candy and ice cream are deficient in them. A child fed on milk has better health than a child fed otherwise, although a child fed on milk may not be "fat as butter."

The lives of approximately 400,000 children under ten years of age are snuffed out each year, and we do not shudder at the ignorance of child-feeding that exists. Not only do these deaths bring deep sorrow, but thousands of mothers must go through travail, possibly sacrifice their own lives, to bring these children into the world. For what? To die through ignorance! The children had better not been born.

There should be a burning desire in the heart of every parent to know the truth. They should ask themselves whether there is not some connection between these deaths and the 25,000,000 pennies spent daily by children for candy, a polite name for child-poison.

BABY FEEDING

BABIES are usually overfed by too frequent feeding. Several hours (at least four hours if the child has normal health and good digestion, and longer if the child is not well) are required to digest a meal. To feed oftener not only brings on indigestion, but leads to serious illness. The child must have a chance to digest one meal before another meal is given. Some argue that the child should be fed frequently because its stomach is small. The child also is small, for certainly the Creator has seen to it that the stomach was sufficiently large. It would be almost impossible for adults (their size and requirements proportionate to that of infants) to eat the amount of food commonly given to babies. This overfeeding is largely responsible for the deaths of over 150,000 infants every year. Many would be better off dead than go through life handicapped.

The baby should never be fed during the night, any more than an adult.

The child who is not taught to expect food at night will sleep soundly until morning. The restlessness of children at night is largely due to the customary way of feeding. If the baby awakens and cries, only water should be given.

When infants are overfed, the surplus milk spoils in the digestive tract. This fermentation, irritating

BABY FEEDING

the nervous system, makes the child cross, brings on skin eruptions, gastro-intestinal disorders, catarrhal conditions, adenoids, meningitis, and other diseases.

As with adults, improper feeding of children blunts the normal hunger. This is replaced by an abnormal craving, making the child fretful, unless allayed by frequent feedings. This is one important reason for training children to eat properly from the beginning.

The mother's milk is the natural food, and she should nurse the infant at least nine months; longer is better. Nursings should be limited to five daily periods; four are better. The weaning should be gradual.

Begin weaning by substituting one meal a day of goat or cow's milk for a breast feeding. About ten days after this is started, substitute another daily meal of milk, and two weeks later substitute all goat or cow's milk. Frequently, before the child is weaned, the mother is able to furnish but two feedings. One or two feedings of goat or cow's milk will have to be substituted. Avoid, if possible, weaning the child during the hot summer months, for its vitality is then lowest, and pure fresh milk is more difficult to obtain.

It should be remembered that after the weaning age milk is not a complete food, as it is almost entirely deficient in iron, a surplus of which is stored up in the new-born infant's liver. This gradually decreases. Therefore, after weaning, raw vegetable or orange juice should certainly be given the child.

If artificial feeding is necessary, the best substitute for milk is fresh, clean, goat or cow's milk.

In extremely rare instances only should anything but milk be given the infant. For very young infants, goat or cow's milk should be slightly diluted with pure

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water, which can be gradually lessened until undiluted milk is fed to the child. If the infant is fed only three times daily (four at the most), it may be given all that it will take each time. (To feed oftener and allow it to have all it will take, is wrong, and indigestion will certainly follow.) This is the best way to feed infants artificially. It is not only simple, but assures good health to the child.

Pure, fresh milk (diluted or undiluted) is better than modified milk. However, those who care to use modified milk may follow this schedule :

Child's age in days	Amount of Milk Ounces	Amount of Water Ounces	Amount of Milk Sugar Teaspoonfuls
2 to 7	3	6	2
7 to 10	4	8	2½
10 to 15	5	10	4
15 to 30	6	10	2 table spoonfuls

Child's age in months	Amount of Milk Ounces	Amount of Water Ounces	Amount of Milk Sugar Tablespoonfuls
1	7 to 8	12	2½
2	10 to 11	15	3½
3	15 to 16	16	4½
6	22 to 24	10 to 12	4½
8	26 to 28	8 to 9	4½
9	28 to 30	7 to 8	4½

From the ninth month to the end of the year, gradually increase the amount of milk, so that one quart or thirty-two ounces of undiluted milk will be given daily at the end of this time.

The quantities stated are the average amounts to be given. Some children will not require nearly so much. Do not force the feeding, or feed oftener than three or four, or, at most, five times daily.

BABY FEEDING

From the eighth to the tenth month, the child may have a hard whole-wheat biscuit on which to cut its teeth.

When the baby is ten to fifteen days old, a little juice of oranges, or fresh vegetable juice, each day thereafter, will be beneficial. This maintains the alkalinity of the body fluids, which will resist disease. It also supplies elements necessary for cell construction, lacking in milk.

The juice of sweet oranges, sweet ripe pineapples, blackberries, raspberries, lettuce, celery, raw cabbage, raw spinach and raw carrots may be used. (Orange juice only should be used during the early months.) Mash the fruit or vegetable and strain off the juice, preparing it daily.

The orange juice can be put into the water or the vegetable juice into the milk. Begin feeding these juices about the tenth to fifteenth day after birth, giving one-quarter teaspoonful (daily) at ten days; three-quarter teaspoonful at one month; two teaspoonfuls at two months; two tablespoonfuls at eight months; and three tablespoonfuls at ten months.

Many artificially prepared foods contain too much starch, and, if fed to a baby, will cause disease, because a child cannot properly digest starch until the end of the second year. The safest and best way is the simplest. Feed the baby nothing but milk; prepared as directed, if bottle fed; adding the orange and vegetable juices at the proper times. Children thus fed will have healthy bodies.

Never give babies or young children even the smallest amount of commercial (white) sugar.

RIGHT FOOD—THE RIGHT REMEDY

12 to 18 Months

Some mothers believe this is the time to begin feeding meat, bread, potatoes, puddings and so on, and sometimes will actually force the child to eat these adult foods. Such feeding is criminal.

The natural food for children at this age is milk, with the addition of fruit and vegetable juices—nothing more, except, perhaps, hard, whole wheat bread for cutting the teeth. Orange juice is the best fruit juice to use.

The number of meals should be limited to only three.

The first meal will consist of all the milk the child desires.

The second meal will consist of all the milk the child will take, including the fruit or vegetable juice, prepared and given as already directed. The juice obtained by soaking raisins or figs, if prepared without sugar, may be added to the list of fruits, and is preferably to be given during the cold months.

Sometimes children at this age may be fed celery pulp or spinach, prepared as follows: Run through a mill and through a coarse sieve. To two tablespoonfuls of this, add the juice of one sweet orange. This should be fed before the milk at the noon meal.

The third meal should consist only of milk, and as much as the child desires.

If the child is thirsty between meals, only water should be given.

18 to 24 Months

Children of this age should be fed the same as from twelve to eighteen months, except that orange juice

BABY FEEDING

and vegetable pulp can be given regularly at the noon meal. This pulp should be eaten before the milk. Fresh tomato juice may now be added to the list of fruit and vegetable juices.

Milk should be given from the bottle, not from the cup, until the end of the twenty-fourth month. This assures better insalivation of the milk.

It is wrong to give starch—bread or cooked cereals—at this age, although it is commonly done and is advocated by many physicians.

One great habit of mothers is to give children from this age up, between meals, bread and butter, with a thick layer of sugar on that—sometimes even condensed milk on bread and butter. This deserves the severest censure as it is almost certain to produce sickness, or death, or life-long agony.

The dry sweet fruits—raisins, figs, and dates—supply a natural and easily assimilated sugar. Feed these according to the directions given on pages 239 and 240.

It is also a grave mistake to feed meat, fish or eggs at this age. The milk supplies enough of the elements found in these foods. Meat, fish and eggs overstimulate the nervous system, and lay the foundation for future bad health.

The first and third meals should consist of milk only.

25th Month to 5 Years

Foods requiring mastication, except the whole wheat bread or biscuit used during the teething period, cannot safely be given children until the beginning of the twenty-fifth month, the beginning of the third year.

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They should not be given even then if the child is not able to thoroughly masticate and insalivate the dry cereals or toasted whole wheat bread. For this reason, the following specimen menus on page 243 are rather too liberal until the child is thirty or thirty-six months old.

The transition from the 18-to-24 Months diet to the 25th Month to 5 Years diet, should be gradual—that is, do not pass quickly from the 18th to the 24th month feeding to the feeding here given. In the beginning give mostly milk, feeding the other foods, especially starchy foods, sparingly. The safest way until the child is thirty-six months old is to give:

- Morning Meal:* Orange, dried sweet fruit and milk.
Noon Meal: Dry cereal, or toast, and milk.
Night Meal: Vegetables, orange, dried sweet fruits and milk.

When feeding the child according to the following specimen menus, starchy foods (bread, cereals, potatoes) should be given only at two daily meals. The other meal should comprise fruits and dairy products, or fruits, vegetables, and dairy products. This meal may be eaten at any of the three daily meal times. Proper combination of children's foods should be rigidly enforced. They should never be allowed to eat between meals.

Mastication is absolutely essential to proper assimilation, and is one of the first training courses the child should undergo. Children fed cereals or bread soaked in milk or other liquids will not acquire the art of mastication and insalivation. Dry whole wheat products are

BABY FEEDING

ideal foods for mastication, and should be eaten dry. They should not be soaked in milk or washed down with milk or water.

MENUS

Three to Five Years

(Twenty-fifth month to five years)

	Substitute Food Lists	
<i>Morning meal:</i>	V W	Cooked whole wheat. (No sugar on any cereal)
	M	Cottage cheese or milk
<i>Noon meal:</i>		Milk or buttermilk
	A C	Vegetable salad
	A B	String beans
<i>Night meal:</i>		Milk or buttermilk
	J	Dates. (Only when well. See note)
	T	Whole wheat toast
<i>Morning meal:</i>		Natural brown rice (unpolished), cooked with raisins or dates, and served with butter (no sugar). (Only when well. See note)
	M	Milk
<i>Noon meal:</i>	A B C D	Cooked vegetables or vegetable salad
	F G H I J	Orange
	M	Milk or cottage cheese
<i>Night meal:</i>		Baked potato with butter
	A C	Celery
	N	Milk or buttermilk

RIGHT FOOD—THE RIGHT REMEDY

	Substitute Food Lists	
<i>Morning meal:</i>	FGHIJ M	Apples Milk Cottage cheese
<i>Noon meal:</i>	A C	Vegetable salad Whole wheat toast Milk or buttermilk
<i>Night meal:</i>	A C	Baked potato Celery Milk or buttermilk
<i>Morning meal:</i>	W	Puffed wheat (eaten dry, with no sugar) Milk or buttermilk
<i>Noon meal:</i>	A B C F G H I J N	Vegetable pulp or vegetable salad Orange Milk or buttermilk
<i>Night meal:</i>	A B C N	Baked potato with butter String beans Milk or buttermilk
<i>Morning meal:</i>	V W	Whole wheat toast (no sugar on cereal) Milk or buttermilk
<i>Noon meal:</i>	FGHIJ	Soaked prunes Milk or buttermilk
<i>Night meal:</i>	W A B C C N	Whole wheat bread toasted, with dairy butter Spinach Celery Milk or buttermilk
<i>Morning meal:</i>	V W	Whole wheat cereal (never use sugar on any cereal) Milk or buttermilk

BABY FEEDING

	Substitute Food Lists	
<i>Noon meal:</i>	A B C F G H I J	Vegetable pulp or vegetable salad Fresh fruit Milk or buttermilk
<i>Night meal:</i>	W A B C	Whole wheat bread with dairy butter Asparagus Milk or buttermilk
<i>Morning meal:</i>	W	Whole wheat toast Milk or buttermilk
<i>Noon meal:</i>	F G H I J A B C	Soaked prunes String beans Milk or buttermilk
<i>Night meal:</i>	W J	Shredded Wheat Dates. (Only when well. See note) Milk or buttermilk
<i>Morning meal:</i>	W	Shredded Wheat Milk or buttermilk
<i>Noon meal:</i>	A B C A C F G H I J	Carrots Lettuce Apple Cottage cheese
<i>Night meal:</i>	T W J	Well baked whole wheat bread Figs. (Only when well. See note) Milk or buttermilk

NOTE: Sweet fruit and starch should never be combined in a meal, except when the child is strong and robust, and then use the sweet fruit in moderation. See page 146.

YOUNG CHILDREN

STEREOTYPED menus cannot be given for children or adults. The menus suggested are simply a guide to insure a sufficient quantity of properly combined foods at each meal. The menus just preceding are liberal enough for children three to five years old, and especially liberal for three-year-old children.

It might be advisable to feed children separately, to prevent their crying for the adult foods they should not eat.

Children fed on simple, natural foods have all the appetite necessary, and need not be coaxed to eat. If coaxed, they generally overeat. If the child has no desire for food do not force it to eat. One, two or even three meals omitted will more than likely be beneficial.

Nothing but pure water should enter any child's stomach between meals. Children fed between meals lose their normal desire for simple, natural foods, and will not eat at the regular meal times unless foods are so prepared as to falsely stimulate the appetite. Children who eat normally and regularly, will eat simple, natural foods with a keen appetite.

Children should be given only water when thirsty.

Milk is a food, not a beverage to allay thirst. It should be sipped from a spoon, rather than drunk from a cup or glass, to insure better insalivation.

YOUNG CHILDREN

Candy eating, one of the greatest hindrances to children's health, is a habit wholly fostered by adults. If it is not formed, it need not be fought later. The child's craving for sweets is normal and natural, and should be met by the natural sugars (sweet fruits) as part of the meal, and not by candy between meals.

Giving ice cream to children is a bad practice, and, during the hot months especially, is one of the great causes of digestive disturbances. Strong, robust children may eat home-made ice cream in moderation—not more than once a week. This should be part of a meal consisting of fruit or vegetables only—no starch, meat, or legumes.

During acute illness of children, digestion is suspended, as in adults, yet the common practice is to continue feeding. Only those ignorant of the laws of Nature will feed during acute illness. The crying of the child may be for exercise or on account of pain, not from hunger, although the majority interpret crying as a call for food. Orange juice may be given three times a day, and water at intervals. When the child is recovering, give the foods to which it is accustomed and do not try to make a change of foods.

Mothers and nurses invariably believe that when digestive disturbances occur, the quality of the milk is the cause. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred this is not true. The cause lies in the quantity. This is one great reason why artificial foods are used to substitute milk, although milk is the normal and natural food for the infant and child. Changing food does not relieve an overworked digestion; a fact not generally known, because few realize that digestion can be overworked.

Particular attention should be given to the necessity

RIGHT FOOD—THE RIGHT REMEDY

of fruits and vegetables, especially raw salad vegetables, in the diet.

It is a grave mistake to feed young children meat and fish. Eggs should never be used.

Children should be taught to masticate their food thoroughly.

SCHOOL CHILDREN

HEALTH education is fundamental for success, yet it is given very little attention in the public schools, and almost entirely neglected at home. Child life is governed by natural laws. If these laws are broken, the children cannot have the best physical and mental health. Permitting children to eat for the simple pleasure of eating, often brutalizes and vulgarizes their habits, implants selfishness, and causes physical and mental disease. Provide the children with just sufficient food for building and maintaining the body and storing up that energy necessary for later life, and train them early in those habits of right living upon which their success in life depends. Many who might become successful in any field of activity, fall short, or utterly fail, of their highest achievements, through the improper training received by them when they are children. Children must be taught mental and physical hygiene. They should be taught self-control—one of the noblest qualities of character. They must be taught to respect and reverence their bodies.

Most of the schools teach physiology, and devote more or less time to physical exercise, but give no intelligent attention to the feeding and building of the body—to secure for it all the elements necessary to normal development.

There are schools for the correction of moral per-

RIGHT FOOD—THE RIGHT REMEDY

versities and for ethical training, yet the students are permitted to eat in a manner that builds moral idiocy, or at least prevents the development of the moral sense.

A manufacturer is constantly striving to use the best of materials in his product, but educators give little or no attention to the material necessary for the proper construction of the bodies and brains of their students.

The dullness and backwardness of many students is frequently due to improper eating. Nervous and irritable students may lack a keen appetite for real food. Such a student should be removed from the irritating influences, put to bed, and given nothing but water until the irritability has ceased. Then until the nervous system becomes normal, give nothing but toasted whole-grain bread and a glass of milk, or some orange juice, at separate meals.

MENUS

For School Children Having Lunch at Home

Suggestions given on page 246, also apply to school children and young persons.

		Substitute Food Lists		
<i>Morning meal:</i>	V	W	Cooked whole wheat (no sugar)	
			Milk	
<i>Noon meal:</i>	A	B	C	String beans
	A	C	D	Vegetable salad or cabbage
	F	G	H	slaw or fruit salad
	I	J		Milk

SCHOOL CHILDREN

Substitute
Food Lists

<i>Evening meal:</i>		Whole wheat bread with dairy butter
	J	Dates. (Only when well. See note)
	A B C	Raw or cooked vegetables
<i>Morning meal:</i>	V W	Natural brown rice cooked with raisins and served with cream or butter (no sugar) (Only when well. See note)
		Milk or buttermilk
<i>Noon meal:</i>	A B C D E	Raw or cooked vegetable
	F G H I J	Fresh fruit
	M	Milk
<i>Evening meal:</i>	S T W	Baked potato with dairy butter
	A B	Corn on cob
	A C	Celery or cabbage slaw
<i>Morning meal:</i>	V W	Toasted whole wheat bread with dairy butter
		Milk or buttermilk
<i>Noon meal:</i>	F G H I J	Fresh or dried fruit
	A B C D E	Carrots
	A B C D E	Fresh green peas
		Milk or buttermilk
<i>Evening meal:</i>	S T	Baked potatoes with dairy butter
	A C	Cabbage slaw
	A B C	Asparagus
<i>Morning meal:</i>	V W	Shredded Wheat (no sugar)
	M	Milk
<i>Noon meal:</i>	F G H I J	Fruit salad with ground nuts over top
	M	Cottage cheese or milk
<i>Evening meal:</i>	S T	Whole wheat toast
	A C	Vegetable salad
	A B C	Dandelion greens

RIGHT FOOD—THE RIGHT REMEDY

Substitute
Food Lists

<i>Morning meal:</i>	V W	Cooked whole wheat grains with butter or cream (no sugar)
	J	Raisins (Only when well. See note)
<i>Noon meal:</i>	F G H I J A C D	Fresh fruit Celery Milk
<i>Evening meal:</i>	M N S T W A C	Milk or buttermilk Baked potatoes with dairy butter Vegetable salad
<i>Morning meal:</i>	V W	Shredded wheat with cream (no sugar)
	J	Dates or raisins (Only when well. See note) Milk
<i>Noon meal:</i>	A C F G H I J A B C D E	Fruit salad Cooked vegetable Milk or buttermilk
<i>Evening meal:</i>	S T A B A C	Whole wheat bread toasted Vegetable soup Celery or lettuce

NOTE: Sweet fruit and starch should never be combined in a meal, except when the child is strong and robust, and then use sweet fruits in moderation. See page 146.

MENUS

For School Children Having Lunch at School

School children, unable to eat their noon-day meals at home, are handicapped. However, the best plan for them is as follows:

SCHOOL CHILDREN

- Morning meal:* A "starch" meal as given for "morning meals" on pages 250, 251 and 252.
- Noon meal:* A "fruit" meal of fresh and dried fruits and milk or buttermilk. No starchy foods.
- Evening meal:* A "starch" meal as given for "evening meals" on pages 250, 251 and 252.

If it is more convenient to carry sandwiches instead of fruit and milk for the noon meal, the daily meals should be arranged as follows:

- Morning meal:* A "fruit" meal of fresh and dried fruits and milk or buttermilk. No starchy foods.
- Noon meal:* Sandwiches, without fillings of meat, eggs or jellies, accompanied by a few stalks of celery, or a few leaves of lettuce, or cabbage. (No fruit, cake or pastry.)
- Evening meal:* A "starch" meal as suggested for "evening" meals on pages 250, 251 and 252.

MENUS

For School Children

The menus outlined in the two preceding chapters are the best for young persons. These menus give a starchy food at two daily meals, with one meal a "fruit" meal, comprising fruit and dairy products, and perhaps vegetables, but no starchy food. These menus furnish sufficient building foods without the use of meat or eggs, which are undesirable in the diet of young persons.

If meat or eggs must be used, which should not be often, the menus must be changed from the two-starch-meals-a-day plan to one which allows the use of meat and eggs.

RIGHT FOOD—THE RIGHT REMEDY

In this case, one meal of the day should be a "fruit" meal, comprising fruits and dairy products, perhaps vegetables, but no starchy food.

Another meal of the day should be a "starch" meal.

The meat or eggs being eaten at the evening meal, this meal will be the "meat" meal.

The arrangement for the day is as follows:

Morning meal: A "starch" meal as given on page 250. Or, if the noon meal becomes a "starch" meal, as when sandwiches are eaten, then only fruit and dairy products should be eaten for breakfast; no starchy food.

Noon meal: If this meal is eaten at home, menus for "noon meals" on page 250 should be followed. If this meal is not eaten at home, the best plan is to eat only fresh and dried fruit and milk or buttermilk at this meal. If this is done; that is, if fruit and milk are eaten at noon, then the morning meal may be a "starch" meal as given for "morning meals" on page 250. However, if sandwiches are carried for this noon-day lunch, then the breakfast should consist of fruit and milk or buttermilk; no starchy food.

Evening meal: As follows:

"Evening" Meals for School Children
When Meat or Eggs Must Be Used.

Substitute Food Lists										
M	N	O	P							Nuts or eggs or meat
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H			Fruit or vegetable salad
A	B	E								Cooked non-starchy vegetables
M	N	O	P							Cheese or nuts or eggs or meat
A	B	E								Cooked non-starchy vegetable
A	C	D	F	G	H					Vegetable salad or cabbage slaw
M	N	O	P							Fowl or eggs
A	C	D	E	F	G	H				Fruit salad or grapefruit
A	B	E								Cooked non-starchy vegetables

Nuts or eggs or meat

Fruit or vegetable salad

Cooked non-starchy vegetables

Cheese or nuts or eggs or meat

Cooked non-starchy vegetable

Vegetable salad or cabbage slaw

Fowl or eggs

Fruit salad or grapefruit

Cooked non-starchy vegetables

SCHOOL CHILDREN

Substitute Food Lists

M N O P	Nuts or eggs or meat
A C D F G H	Vegetable salad or cabbage slaw
A B E	Cooked non-starchy vegetable
M N O P	Cottage cheese or milk or eggs or meat
A C D E F G H	Vegetable salad
A B E	Cooked non-starchy vegetable
A B	Vegetable soup (soups should rarely be given to children. See page 269)
M N O P	Cottage cheese
A B E	Cooked non-starchy vegetable
A C D E F G H	Tomatoes

COOK BOOK

COOK BOOK

VEGETABLES

At sea level the boiling point is 212 degrees Fahrenheit, and boiling is indicated by a vigorous agitation of the water. Simmering heat is a moderate heat of about 180 degrees Fahrenheit. In this, bubbles form on the bottom of the vessel, rise upward and break without causing violent agitation.

The succulent or non-starchy vegetables in Lists A and B are usually improperly cooked. A general discussion as to the preparation of vegetables will be found on page 69. Persons with weak digestions should use dressings sparingly, as they are concentrated. Vegetables may be served with any of the following dressings:

Mayonnaise
Sweet or sour cream
Olive oil
Butter

Lemon juice may be used on the greens if attention is given to the proper combination of acid and starch. (See page 147.)

Flour or starch dressings, so-called cream dressings, are bad.

RIGHT FOOD—THE RIGHT REMEDY

No seasoning or dressings should be added until the cooking has been completed.

Spinach is usually improperly cooked. Wash well and drain. Cook in a vessel containing only two or three tablespoonfuls of water. Spinach will wilt and cook in its own juice in 15 to 20 minutes of slow cooking. It should be served with the juice, which may be strong to the palate unaccustomed to its real taste.

Greens of all kinds should be cooked in the same way as spinach. More water, however, is generally needed.

Asparagus is best and most palatable when cut into small pieces, then boiled and served.

Egg plant should not be fried. Cook it as other vegetables.

Cabbage has not been included in Lists A and B, because it is best eaten raw in a salad or as a slaw. Cooked cabbage has a great tendency to ferment after it is eaten. Sauerkraut is not commendable, for the brine hardens the fiber, making it difficult to digest.

Cooked onions are best when they are baked. This also helps to keep the room free from their odor.

Any two vegetables may be cooked together; none should be cooked with meat.

FRUITS

MOST of the fruits can be and should be eaten uncooked. Dehydrating fruits conserves all the natural elements without change. Cooking fruits detracts from their food value. Fruits should be eaten for their natural taste and the vital elements they contain, and not served as an excuse to eat commercial sugar used as a sweetener.

It is neither necessary nor advisable to cook dried fruits, such as prunes, peaches, pears, etc. They should be put into a deep dish or jar, and covered with hot water. Cover tightly. Allow to soak twelve to eighteen hours, when they will be as tender as though stewed. This method retains the full value of the fruit. Cooking produces a chemical change, making it necessary to add sugar.

Dried fruit may be more rapidly prepared by simmering. Cover with hot water and place it over a fire where the heat is not sufficient to boil the water.

SALADS

THE "orthodox" or conventional idea of a salad is a tablespoonful of raw or cooked vegetables, two or three slices of tomato, or a half ripe banana, served on a lettuce leaf with some rich dressing, or vinegar.

Salads, as advocated in this book, are those raw vegetables and fruits found in Lists A B C D F G H, which may be eaten separately or combined with one another.

For variety, some foods not appearing in the above-named lists may be used under certain conditions, and are listed in the following paragraphs:

(1) Dried sweet fruits may be used in fruit salads. They take the place of commercial sugar as a sweetener and frequently make it unnecessary to use salad dressings. The dried sweet fruits, being concentrated "fruit sugars," are heat and energy producers. If more dried sweet fruits were eaten, less cereal starch (bread), on which most persons overeat, would be consumed.

(2) Nuts are very hearty and nutritious, and their use in salads makes it possible to reduce the meat or meat substitute portions, as the nuts themselves are a meat substitute. To eat nuts without diminishing the amount of meat in the day's rations, is wrong.

(3) Bananas are hearty and nutritious, and should never be eaten as a part of a hearty meal. They alone should constitute a meal or be eaten only with other fruit or with dairy products. (See page 158.)

Raw vegetables and fruits supply the body with the

SALADS

vital food salts which cannot be supplied by other foods. If the diet is to be beneficial, these salads **MUST** be made of the proper material—raw vegetables and raw fruits.

Salads should be simple. When complex, they are difficult to digest, and much of the good sought, is lost.

If temporary or permanent conditions make it impossible to obtain raw vegetable and fruit salads, eat the ingredients in their simplest forms—raw fruit, such as oranges, apples, peaches, pears, grapes, etc., after the meal. If the meal contains starch, acid fruits should not be eaten. Instead, several stalks of celery or leaves of cabbage will, in a way, take the place of the vegetable salad.

There is no good reason why a salad, or its substitute, cannot be a part of every meal for which a salad is indicated.

The so-called potato salad, a dish of messed-up boiled potatoes, is not recommended. Neither does the so-called "fish" salad or "meat" salad merit the name "salad." They should never be used.

Allowing vegetables to stand in cold water an hour or so adds to their crispness.

A food chopper simplifies salad making. Use it to grind up many of the vegetables in List A.

Any raw vegetable or raw fruit may be eaten singly as a "salad" or may be used in combination with others in these lists. The following salads, which do not represent all the combinations possible, illustrate the simplicity with which salads can be made:

Apples, oranges and raisins

Apples, celery and dates

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Apples, cabbage and raisins
Lettuce, oranges and raisins or dates
Cherries and pineapple
Cantaloupe and berries
Grapes, tomatoes and chopped figs or dates
Apples, pears and nuts
Peaches, one kind of berry, and nuts
Apples, grapefruit and nuts
Apples, oranges and nuts
Pineapple, strawberries and nuts
Peaches, raisins and pecans
Lettuce, grapes and nuts
Cabbage, celery and nuts
Celery or lettuce, pineapple and nuts
Apples, celery and nuts
Cabbage, apples and nuts
Strawberries, bananas and nuts
Pears or peaches, sliced bananas and raisins
Apples, pineapple and bananas
Lettuce, tomatoes and cucumbers
Lettuce, tomatoes and onions
Lettuce, celery and cabbage
Lettuce, celery and canned tomatoes (fresh when in season)
Lettuce, celery, apples and grapes
Lettuce and cucumbers
Lettuce and celery
Lettuce and tomatoes
Lettuce and grated carrots
Cabbage and celery
Cabbage, celery and watercress
Cabbage, tomatoes and onions
Cabbage, celery and sweet red or green peppers

SALADS

Cabbage and cooked beets
Cabbage, onions and lettuce
Celery and tomatoes
Endive and tomatoes
Onions and tomatoes
Onions, tomatoes and cucumbers
Onions and sweet red or green peppers
Onions, tomatoes and sweet peppers
Watercress and onions
Watercress and tomatoes or cucumbers

CABBAGE SLAW:

Put a head of cabbage into cold water to make it crisp; run through chopper or cut fine; serve with dressing of sweet or sour cream mixed with lemon juice.

CARROT SALAD:

Mix one cup grated carrots, two-thirds cup chopped celery, and four tablespoons tomatoes (or equivalent of fresh ripe tomatoes, if in season). Serve on lettuce leaves with dressing.

CABBAGE SLAW AND VEGETABLES:

Chop one head cabbage, to which add leaves of large head of lettuce, four tomatoes, large stalk of celery, and one small cucumber if in season; serve with mayonnaise dressing, or one made of olive oil and lemon juice. A winter salad may be had by substituting sweet apples for tomatoes.

CABBAGE AND PEPPER SALAD:

Remove seeds from sweet peppers and stuff with chopped cabbage and celery, adding mayonnaise or French dressing.

Use a vegetable salad instead of a fruit salad with starchy food.

SALAD DRESSINGS

Salad dressings vary according to individual taste. The dressings commonly used are too rich. Simple dressings are best. If they are rich, the benefit of the salad will be lost. Oils are concentrated foods, and difficult to digest. Vinegar should never be used, but should be substituted by acid fruit juice, such as lemon (which is best), lime, orange, grapefruit or pineapple.

The following suggestions are offered for salad dressings:

(1) A good commercial salad dressing may be used, combining it with equal parts of whipped cream or top milk.

(2) Mayonnaise dressing requires more labor to make than the effort is worth. The simplest formula is:

Beat the yolk of a raw egg in a mixing bowl. Add one-half pint (8 ounces) of olive oil, drop by drop, stirring continually. Then add a few drops of lemon juice, then a few drops more oil, alternating until the desired amount of dressing is made. Lemon juice thins the dressing while the oil thickens it. The desired consistency is thus obtained. One yolk is sufficient for nearly one pint of dressing.

(3) Onion juice or onion salt can be used in many salads.

(4) Olive oil and lemon juice (French dressing).

(5) { Oil
Sour cream
Sweet cream
Cucumber juice

SALAD DRESSINGS

(6) Any acid fruit juice, such as lemon, lime, orange, grapefruit or pineapple, may be used alone as a dressing or may be combined with:

Olive oil
Peanut oil
Cottonseed oil
Top milk
Sour cream
Sweet cream

Use salt sparingly at all times.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

CLABBERED MILK: Put fresh milk into an earthen dish (never metal), cover, but not air tight. Allow to stand undisturbed in a warm place until as thick as baked custard. Chill and serve.

COTTAGE CHEESE: Put clabbered milk into a muslin bag, hang in a cool place and let drain. Beat thoroughly, adding top milk. After the milk clabbers, beat without delay, to prevent its becoming bitter.

Real buttermilk is what remains of the milk after the butter has been removed by churning. It can be made at home by thoroughly beating clabbered milk with an egg beater. In digestive troubles, it is better to clabber and beat skim milk. Skim milk can be bought from the dairyman at a low price, then clabbered, and beaten. In this way any family can afford their own pure buttermilk.

JUNKET: Cannot be commended if sugar is added. It is made by purchasing rennet tablets at the drug store, adding them to sweet milk, and then putting aside where it will not be disturbed until coagulation occurs.

SOUP

SOUPS should be avoided by those with weak digestions. They cause gas.

Hot soups are decidedly objectionable. (See page 48.) They should be eaten only when they are moderately warm and made of vegetables rather than meat.

The largely advertised bouillon cubes contain little more than salt. They are practically devoid of nutriment and are too stimulating to be used often.

Vegetable soups, when properly and freshly made, contain food value. Many vegetables left from a preceding meal, which otherwise would be wasted, can be utilized in soup. No better stock for soup can be obtained than the water in which potatoes have been boiled. Simply add onion, celery, or other vegetables. These must be thoroughly cooked before being added to the potato stock. This makes one of the best and most economical soups. It can be quickly prepared, and is rich in vital food salts. Celery leaves should be saved and used for this soup.

Flour or corn starch should never be used for thickening soups.

Soups made entirely of the legumes—dried beans, dried peas and lentils—cannot be commended, for they are very starchy and require more mastication than is ordinarily given them. Starches of all kinds require thorough insalivation

VEGETABLE SOUP: Take equal parts of three to five

RIGHT FOOD—THE RIGHT REMEDY

of the succulent or non-starchy vegetables (See List A), chop fine or run through food chopper. Cook until tender. Proper consistency of soup is made by adding boiling water, hot milk, or boiling water and hot milk. Do not boil the milk. Season with butter. A proportionate amount of potatoes may be ground with the other vegetables to give body to the soup, though it is better to eat the soup without this addition of starch.

Any left-over vegetables from a meal may be used in this soup. Milk should not be added if any of the legumes are used. Persons with slow digestions or digestive disorders should never use legumes in soups.

Tomato soup will perhaps aggravate any digestive disturbance, or any condition arising therefrom, more quickly and surely than when tomatoes are eaten in any other way. None except those with normal digestions should eat it.

Purée is made by mashing vegetables after cooking, and thinning to required consistency.

Soup should never be eaten with other food, except a little toast and lettuce, celery, or a raw vegetable salad. Tomato soup should never be eaten with starchy food.

MEATS

THE digestibility and palatibility of meat depend much upon the method of cooking. Many of the varieties of meat are cooked similarly, hence general suggestions only are given.

Meats should be seared (very quickly cooking the outside of the meat) to coagulate or harden the outside, thus preventing the juices from cooking out. This may mean the sacrifice of the outside portion, but it is the secret of good broiling.

Meats may be broiled over coals or in a manner known as pan-broiling. In pan-broiling, the meat should be at least one inch thick—the thicker the better. The broiling pan should be hot enough to turn the meat white when put into the pan. Instantly turn the meat over and repeat about four times. When cooking with gas, the flame should be extinguished or broiling pan removed long enough to cool the pan to a point where the meat will cook, but not sear. (If cooking is done on a range, move the pan to the back of the stove and forward again.) Finish with enough heat to cook, but not harden the inside of the meat. Meat properly broiled, swells. When cut, the juice freely flows from it. If broiled improperly, the meat becomes hard and tough.

If meat is broiled in a wire toaster over the coals, it is apt to become dry. Butter should be added when served.

RIGHT FOOD—THE RIGHT REMEDY

When pan-broiling pork steak, which is fat, pour off the grease. This prevents cooking the pork in the fat.

Round steak is one of the cheapest of meats and should be cooked by thoroughly searing in a very hot pan. Then add a small amount of cold water and allow to stew over a simmering heat until tender. Do not cook over intense heat, as this hardens the meat fiber and makes it tough.

Large roasts of meat are the most palatable. Small roasts for family use may be prepared as "pot roasts" by searing the meat well in the skillet. Then put into a kettle with a small amount of cold water. Bring to a boil and finish cooking over a simmering heat. Too much water should not be used, but should any fluid remain after the cooking is completed, use it for soup or dressing for vegetables.

Tough meats are difficult to make tender by any method of cooking except in a steamer, pressure cooker or fireless cooker. Tough meat can also be run through a chopper, made into a "meat loaf" and baked.

To bake, place the meat in a very hot oven for ten minutes, and complete at a moderate temperature. The high heat in the beginning hardens the outside of the meat and keeps the juice within the meat. Baking at too high a temperature causes the entire piece to become tough and more difficult of digestion.

A similar rule is to be observed in boiling meat to prevent it from becoming tough. Put the meat into boiling water and allow to boil violently for about ten minutes. Finish cooking at a simmering heat.

Hamburger steak should be pan-broiled.

Meat and vegetables should not be cooked together

MEATS

A "stew" should be made by cooking each separately and combining them just before serving.

In stewing meat, observe the same principle as in boiling, except that in stewing, the meat is not first boiled violently for ten minutes, but the entire cooking is done at a simmering heat.

Meat should ordinarily be seasoned at the table or just before removing from the heat, when a moderate amount of salt may be added. Sharp sauces on meat induce overeating, hence should be strictly avoided. Persons with normal appetites do not need them if the meat is properly cooked.

FISH

FISH is most wholesome when baked. Wash, dry thoroughly, place in tin on greased paper (to prevent sticking to pan), bake until tender, and serve with a dressing of lemon juice and a small amount of salt. If the fish is not fat, add butter to the dressing.

In broiling fish, proceed as with meat. Fish should be tightly clasped in a wire holder and held close to the fire until the surface is hardened. It should then be held far enough from the fire to cook, but not dry out. When properly broiled, the fish will be juicy yet thoroughly cooked. Dress with lemon juice and a small amount of salt.

Fresh fish only should ever be eaten. Fish out of cold storage decays rapidly. Many cases of ptomaine poisoning are due to eating fish that have begun to decay.

EGGS

EGGS cooked at a boiling temperature are more difficult to digest than when "coddled." To coddle, place the eggs in boiling water, remove promptly from fire and let stand about ten minutes. Eggs that are very large or very cold require a longer time. If the eggs are desired hard, let them remain in the water twice as long.

Never fry eggs.

To scramble eggs, separate them from the shells, put into a dish, thoroughly beat them, adding one teaspoonful of top milk for each egg used. Put into a buttered pan, resting in another containing water near the boiling point. Stir the eggs until cooked to the desired consistency. Add a small amount of salt and serve.

Eggs are very poisonous to many persons and extreme caution should be exercised when they are included in the diet—especially of those not in good health.

The idea of "soft-boiled (or raw) eggs for the sick" is a source of danger. An absolute fast for the acutely sick is natural and more beneficial than even the smallest amount of food. When the patient is convalescing from an acute illness, it is best to omit eggs, giving the food suggested on page 32. Eggs should be eaten only when the patient is in a normal state of health.

Eggs should be used with extreme caution by adults, and should never be used as food by children.

LEGUMES: BEANS—PEAS—LENTILS

THE legumes are difficult to digest, and the common method of cooking them makes that process still harder to perform.

The legumes are very starchy, and make a very starchy soup. Hearty "bean soups" cannot be commended, for they receive too little insalivation.

To boil legumes, soak them over night. Cook them the next morning in the same water in which they have been soaked, pouring no water away. Cook until tender. Do not season until served, when butter and salt may be added to suit the taste.

To bake beans, first cook as directed above, boiling the water off until the beans are fairly dry, transferring them to an earthen dish for baking.

Meat, fat, sugar or molasses, or even salt, must never be cooked with any of the legumes. Neither should tomatoes, vinegar or lemon juice (anything which is acid) be used with them. (See page 147.)

Legumes are not vegetables and should never be considered as such.

POTATOES

POTATOES should be boiled or baked, and never cooked or fried in grease. If potatoes are peeled for boiling, the water remaining after cooking them should never be thrown away, but used in soups instead.

BREAD AND CEREALS

COOK oatmeal, rice and other cereals in a double boiler, using about one part cereal to five or six parts water. Cook thoroughly, adding no seasoning until the cooking is completed, when a dressing of butter and a very small amount of salt, or a little salt and top milk may be used. Use dates, figs, or raisins as sweetening, but only when digestion is excellent, with no fermentation. Never use commercial sugar. These foods require much more insalivation than is usually given them. If there is a tendency to insalivate them insufficiently, eliminate them from the diet and substitute drier foods.

A very nutritious and inexpensive dish is prepared by cooking whole wheat berries (unground grain) like oatmeal, serving with the same dressing. This is superior to, and costs much less than any other cereal "breakfast" food which may be prepared in the home.

The wheat is best prepared by soaking the wheat berries a few hours, allowing them to simmer for three to four hours before serving.

No recipes are here given for making whole meal breads or biscuits, as there are many good ways, each cook usually having a favorite one.

In all cases, be certain that only the natural, whole grain product is used. Polished rice, white flour, the farinas, and many other similar products are not commended.

SANDWICHES

WHOLE grain, well-baked bread only should be used in sandwiches.

Fillings for sandwiches are generally very concentrated, and, with the bread, give two concentrated foods together. Sandwiches with such concentrated fillings as nuts, eggs, and chicken, should never be eaten by any except those with excellent digestions, and then only in great moderation. Lunches should be light, making the "meat," or night meal, the hearty meal.

CHICKEN SANDWICHES are made by slicing or mincing chicken, adding a small amount of salt or mayonnaise if desired.

EGG SANDWICHES are made by grinding hard cod-dled eggs, adding butter, a small amount of salt and olive oil, or mayonnaise. Lettuce may be cut up with the egg, or the leaves placed on each slice of the bread.

NUT SANDWICHES are made by grinding pecans or English walnuts, adding lettuce if desired. Mix well with a small amount of mayonnaise.

RAISIN-CHEESE SANDWICHES: Mix chopped seeded raisins with cottage cheese, and place with lettuce leaves between slices of bread.

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